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Established 1887

Enemies to Try to Oust Brandt In Confidence Vote Thursday

By David Binder

BONN, April 24 (NYT).—Planned by a state election triumph yesterday and by a reduction in the thin federal government majority, West Germany's powerful conservative opposition announced today it would try to overthrow Chancellor Willy Brandt later this week.

Rainer Barzel, who heads the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, said he would make his bid for the chancellorship through a no confidence vote on Thursday.

The move, unprecedented in post-war German politics, would pit the government coalition of Social and Free Democrats nominally holding 249 votes among the deputies of the Bundestag, against the conservative opposition of 246 votes.

Until yesterday the government majority in the lower house was 250 deputies. Then a Free Democrat, Wilhelm Helms, announced he was quitting his party, mainly because of domestic policy. He added that he still had doubts



Rainer Barzel

idea that a groundswell was in motion here against the government of Chancellor Brandt and his Free Democratic coalition partner, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Meeting this afternoon under Mr. Barzel, the 33-member party executive of the conservatives voted unanimously to submit a "constructive no confidence proposal" in the Bundestag against the Brandt-Scheel government, probably tomorrow.

According to the 1949 constitution, the proposal must come 48 hours before the actual no confidence vote.

Edmund Ackermann, spokesman for Mr. Barzel, said that at this stage it was "completely open" whether the opposition would be able to gather enough fence jumpers from the ruling coalition to overthrow Chancellor Brandt.

A few hours later it became plain the Christian Democratic Union had won a resounding victory—with 53 percent of the vote—in the Baden-Württemberg election.

The election and the defection of the 48-year-old Mr. Helms apparently gave the opposition the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP. Wilhelm Helms

about the government's Eastern policy of normalizing relations with the European Communist states.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

South Vietnamese Retreat in Highlands

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, April 24 (NYT).—South Vietnamese forces in the Central Highlands near Dak To, fleeing from an enemy tank assault and artillery bombardment, were reported falling back toward the provincial capital of Kontum tonight.

Reports from U.S. and South Vietnamese officers in the field said the forward command post of the South Vietnamese 22d Division at Tan Canh 25 miles northwest of Kontum, was taken under point-blank fire at dawn.

In Pleiku, John Paul Yann, a U.S. adviser, said that the attack on Tan Canh began at 7 a.m. and that, by afternoon, the North Vietnamese were largely in control of the post. South Vietnamese forces also abandoned an airfield called Dak To 2, three miles west of Tan Canh, the adviser said, after the North Vietnamese attacked it with tanks and infantry.

Artillery Destroyed

Nine U.S. advisers were evacuated from Tan Canh, he said, and all the South Vietnamese artillery pieces based there were destroyed to prevent their use by the North Vietnamese.

What has happened to the government forces at artillery bases on the ridge line west of Dak To was not clear. All of the bases came under intense bombardment early today.

One U.S. helicopter was shot down at Dak To and its four crewmen were killed, the U.S. command said.

The South Vietnamese command said its forces had been engaged in heavy fighting all around Tan Canh but had abandoned their positions at Dien Bien, the next town south of Highway 14 on the way to Kontum.

Highway 14 was also cut at several other points between there and Kontum, as well as farther south between Kontum and Pleiku, and it appeared that the province had been effectively cut in half by the enemy attack.

What the Saigon government forces will be able to do to counter the assaults is uncertain.



Commitment Even After Viet Pullout

Broad U.S.-Cambodia Link Hinted

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—Administration officials have indicated to the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the United States will have a defense commitment to Cambodia even after all U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Vietnam.

The new, enlarged justification for aid to Phnom Penh was given on March 22 and 23 by Lt. Gen. George M. Seignious 2d, director of the U.S. security assistance program, and by Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs.

"I think we may have a U.S. interest and policy reasons that would indicate that it was prudent and in our interest to continue some form of support to Cambodia after the U.S. forces have withdrawn from South Vietnam," Gen. Seignious said under questioning.

He also asserted that "we do not have any formal obligation or a commitment to Cambodia that I know of."

Mr. Green echoed this position. Once all U.S. forces are out of South Vietnam, he said, "I still think we have an interest in the Cambodians being able to have a government of their own choosing, that we could still be opposed to aggression succeeding and taking over Cambodia."

These statements differ from comment on May 14, 1970, by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who said the defense of the Cambodian government was "not our primary purpose, and that will not be our purpose in the future."

Since then the administration has begun programs of military and economic assistance to the Phnom Penh government that this year was valued at \$341 million.

Mr. Green disclosed in his testimony that the United States was seeking to help build the Cambodian Army up to 220,000 men in fiscal 1973. The present level envisioned in the military aid program is 200,000. Last year, the United States was seeking to support a 150,000-member Cambodian Army and in 1970, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed by Gen. Lon Nol, the army numbered about 30,000.

It was disclosed during the questioning of Gen. Seignious that the staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee had prepared a draft report that was severely critical of the performance of the Cambodian military.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, told Gen. Seignious that the report found "a good part of the 200,000 army you are talking about is a phantom army, that they are not there."

Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado, third-ranking Senate Republican leader, and Sen. Robert Tait, R.-Ohio, urged the Democratic presidential candidates to join in condemning the letter.

Action Denounced by Nixon

Viet Cong Writes to Congress on War

PARIS, April 24 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong's foreign minister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, has written to all U.S. senators and representatives urging them to intervene with President Nixon to stop the war and accept the Communist peace.

In Washington, her action drew a quick denunciation from the White House. Spokesman Gerald Warren, who said he was expressing the view of President Nixon, described Mrs. Binh's action as presumptuous and arrogant. He said it was a propaganda ploy that would not work.

A number of congressmen also reacted angrily to the letter.

Constitution Is Cited

The text of the letter, as given by the Viet Cong delegation to the Paris peace talks, said in part:

"According to the U.S. Constitution, the Congress has the power to decide on the question of war and peace. Therefore, I urge you to stop President Nixon in taking an adventurous path

fraught with unpredictable consequences."

The three-page letter, charged Mr. Nixon, with "going even farther than [former President] Johnson." Mrs. Binh chastised Mr. Nixon for "pouring over six million tons of bombs and shells on our land since he took office."

Mr. Warren said members of Congress have every right to express outrage at being approached in this way by Mrs.

5 E. German Youths Seek Refuge in West

ESCHWEIGER, West Germany, April 24 (UPI).—Six East German youths fled across the Communist-mined border into West Germany in two separate regions early today, police reported.

Two 21-year-old students crossed near Eschweiger and asked for political asylum. Near Goettingen, 30 miles to the north, four youths between 15 and 18 crossed the frontier.

Sen. Taft said: "The effort of such a communication as this, directed to the Senate and the House, is hardly believable. It should be denounced by all Americans as a direct insult to the U.S. people."

Sen. Allott said the letter is "the old diatribe." He referred to the hysteria of a regime that knows it has badly miscalculated and overreached itself in its current invasion.



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Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	9 P.
Belgium	12 B.	Lybia	11 L.F.
Denmark	2 D.K.	Morocco	11 C.H.
Eire (Inc. Irl.)	9 P.	Netherlands	11 F.C.
Finland	1 D.M.	Portugal	11 F.P.
France	1 P.M.	Spain	11 F.S.
Germany	1 P.M.	Sweden	11 F.S.
Great Britain	2 P.	Switzerland	11 F.T.
Greece	16 Drs.	U.S. (Military)	11 F.U.
Iraq	20 F.	U.S. (Non-Military)	11 F.U.
Italy	12 Lira	U.S. (Non-Military)	11 F.U.
Israel	12 Lira	Yugoslavia	11 F.U.

Established 1887

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 3

Change of Plans Leads to Error

Apollo Set for Flight to Earth; LEM Fails to Crash on Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 24 (UPI).—The Apollo-16 astronauts cast off their empty lunar lander today before starting the 249,000-mile return trip to earth, but the Orion tumbled crazily out of control, scrubbing plans to crash it into the moon in a final scientific experiment.

Despite the Orion control troubles, mission commander John W. Young saluted the Orion as he saw it flashing gold and silver in the sun. "A mighty good space-craft, a real good flying machine and a real great lunar base too," he said. "We'll miss her."

Capt. Young, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke and Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly still had to eject a tiny unmanned satellite named Lil' Mo' before blasting out of lunar orbit.

This was done at 2154 GMT.

According to schedule Apollo-16 was to fire its main rocket engine at 0215 GMT Tuesday and head back to earth tonight after a planned 18-hour science and photographing period in moon orbit was canceled.

Space-agency engineers decided they would not risk firing the main engine more than necessary, because of lingering doubts about its reserve guidance system, which malfunctioned last Thursday and nearly caused cancellation of the moon landing.

The primary guidance system is working perfectly, and the secondary ones with some difficulty. The guidance system serves as a rudder when the main engine is fired.

Flight-plan changes were radioed to Apollo-16 this morning, and the astronauts, tired and teary after their record-shattering ejection, made no secret of their irritation about having to cross out old times and procedures and write new ones, adding to their work load.

They expressed doubt they would be able to make out all the ground steps—and quickly let ground controllers know their fears had come true when they discovered they had left Orion in an "attitude hold" control setting instead of autopilot.

"I've had so many assurances on this page that it just got left in all held," Col. Duke said.

Scientists had wanted to measure the impact waves—set off by the crashing of the burned-out LEM—on seismometers left by Apollo crews on the moon to see if they could learn any more about the make-up of the lunar interior.

The astronauts would be heading home with a 245-pound package of rocks that a geologist predicted will be the most important yet brought back from the moon.

Capt. Young and Col. Duke were pulled out of South Vietnam last week, leaving U.S. troop strength at 76,500. President Nixon has pledged that 69,000 combat troops will be left in South Vietnam by May 1. The number of U.S. Navy personnel, meanwhile, jumped sharply.

The command reported that 8,000 soldiers were pulled out of South Vietnam last week, leaving U.S. troop strength at 76,500. President Nixon has pledged that 69,000 combat troops will be left in South Vietnam by May 1. The number of U.S. Navy personnel, meanwhile, jumped sharply.

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"I am actively seeking a bid for Miami Beach. There are some problems here, of course, but Miami Beach could handle the convention, especially since the convention center already will have been set up for the Democratic National Convention. I hope the City Council will see fit to invite us."

Sen. Edward Gurney, R., Fla., said the Republican party wants

to switch its convention from San Diego to Miami Beach.

Sen. Gurney's statement yesterday followed a weekend meeting between Republican officials and Florida Gov. Reubin Askew, a Democrat, who is supporting a switch.

A major stumbling block is the

decision formally went into effect today, and the spread between the Belgian franc, the strongest of the community currencies, and the Italian lira, the weakest of the community currencies, was 2.62 percent.

Machinery has been set up so

that central banks will intervene in the exchange markets in community currencies to keep margins within the 2.25 percent limit

and settle debts with each other as a result of these interventions once a month.

General Motors has rented the

Miami Beach convention hall for those dates.

Mayor Chuck Hall of Miami

Beach said, however, that a suitable compromise could be arranged if the Republicans agreed to start the convention Aug. 19.

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Miami Beach convention hall for those dates.

Mayor Chuck Hall of Miami

Astronauts' Dust, Rocks

Lunar Samples May Explain Bright 'Rays' Around Craters

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON, April 24 (NYT).—Collecting lunar dust by delicately pressing patches of velvet and space-suit cloth to the lunar surface and by scooping up other material, the Apollo-16 astronauts have collected samples that should help explain some of the most striking features of the lunar surface.

These include the bright rays

Apollo Ready For Return

(Continued from Page 1) brought back in five U.S. manned moon landings.

After Capt. Young and Col. Duke made their third and final day's exploration, a visit to North Ray Crater in the Deserter Highlands, Dr. Harold Masursky, of the U.S. Geological Survey said their findings, though puzzlingly different from what they had been trained to expect, could be immensely more rewarding.

"I think this will give us more ideas about the early history of the moon than any other site," he said. "It looks to me like we were driving around over a very ancient terrain."

Capt. Young and Col. Duke took off with their lunar lander full of records, including a 245-pound haul of lunar rocks and soil samples that exceeded their preflight goal by 50 pounds and the Apollo-15 record of last summer by 75 pounds.

After hasty calculations, mission control assured the anxious explorers they could safely carry back the overload without throwing any precious samples overboard.

Scientists in Houston said the astronauts' descriptions indicated some impacted rock fragments conceivably could date back close to the moon's origin 4.5 billion years ago—a triumph the Apollo-15 crew missed by half a billion years.

Before they left, Capt. Young

and Col. Duke had peers into the deepest crater yet seen by man on the moon, measured the

strongest magnetic field yet

found, climbed Stone Mountain,

south of the Cayley Plains land-

ing site, to the highest point ever

reached by a lunar explorer, and

sampled the first soil shielded

from the sun's rays since antiquity.

Also for the record book, they

stayed on the moon's surface the

longest, 71 hours 2 minutes,

traveled more time outside their

landing craft (20 hours 15 minutes)

and broke the record for the

longest single moonwalk (7

hours 23 minutes).

that radiate from a number of relatively young craters as well as the lighter hue of the paper-thin upper layer of lunar dust.

The rays bear eloquent witness to the fearsome explosions that gouged out those craters, throwing debris in all directions. Some rays originating in the largest craters reach halfway around the moon. Because of their special light-reflecting properties, their composition has long been debated.

Early in telescopic observations of the moon it was noticed that the rays are most prominent at full moon, when the sun, so to speak, is shining over the shoulder of an earth-based observer. When the lunar surface is illuminated from the side, as at half moon, the rays are not readily seen.

From this it was suspected that the rays were formed of material that preferentially scatters light back toward its source, much like the reflective tape used on car bumpers.

Since craters and other irregularities on the lunar surface are best seen from earth when side-lighted—that is, at half moon—it was assumed that the rays did not represent dense cratering or heavy accumulations of boulders.

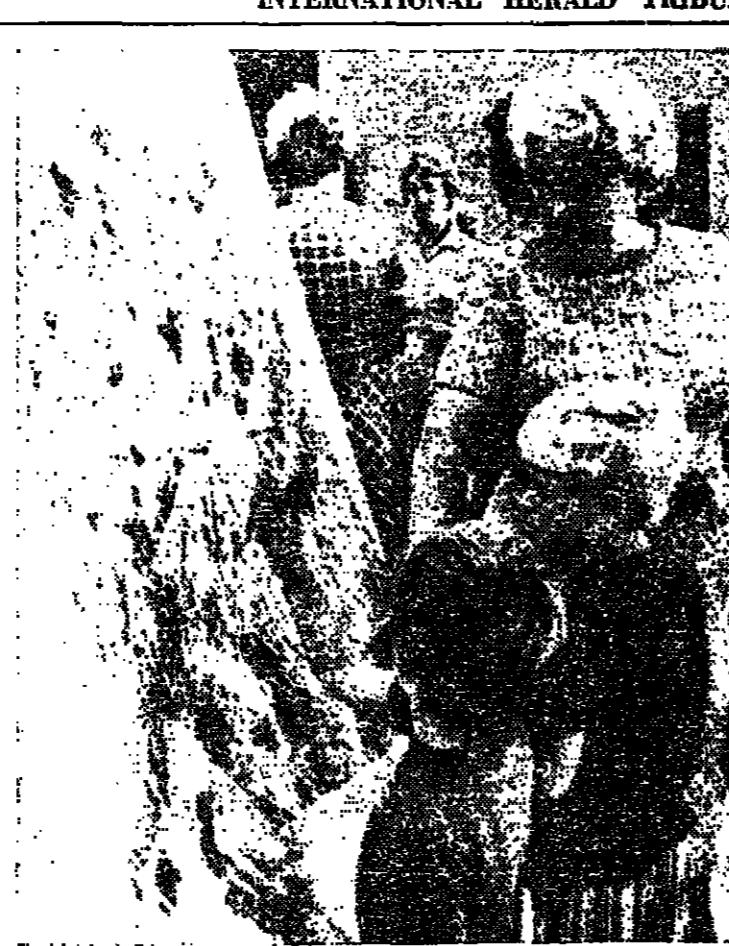
However, pictures from lunar orbit showed numerous small craters and boulders within the rays, and some scientists now believe that smaller fragments of debris may be responsible for the full-moon brightness. Such fragments would still be larger than the average covering of the surface.

One project geologist, on the other hand, pointed out yesterday that when black basalt is ground fine it becomes lighter in color, and he proposed that the rays may have been formed by such a powder.

Another school offers a compositional explanation—that the rays were formed of chalk-colored material of some sort. That could, they say, be of a type that could readily be thrown great distances across the airless moon (the weak lunar gravity would also contribute to low-range flights).

The area explored by the Apollo-16 astronauts lay between two craters, each about a half-mile in diameter: North Ray and South Ray. Both have well-defined ray patterns, and yesterday the spacecraft's commander, Capt. John W. Young, and the lunar module pilot, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke, collected samples on the rim of North Crater.

During their three excursions across the lunar surface the astronauts also collected soil samples at numerous points between the two craters, including some of the uppermost coating of dust.

Associated Press
HE WENT THATAWAY—Tommy Duke, 4-year-old son of Apollo-16 lunar module pilot Charles M. Duke Jr., and Mrs. Charles M. Duke, mother of the astronaut, differed at just where the astronauts were at one point on their third moon walk. Tommy's brother, yes, he's named Charles, 7, stayed out of the Space Center spat.

I'm a Great Talker'

His Mother Takes the Credit For Astronaut Duke's Glibness

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 24 (AP).—Anyone wondering where Charlie Duke got his gift of gab need wonder no more.

"He got it from his mother," said Mrs. Charles M. Duke. "I'm a great talker. I'm sure he takes after me."

She said she dragged her husband outside their South Carolina home one night last week, looked up at the moon and said, "Can you believe Charlie's up there?"

Mrs. Duke said she never expected to have a son on the moon, "but it's a wonderful feeling."

She noted Charlie's five lunar tummles and announced that "he's going to take ballet lessons when he gets home."

Mrs. Duke, the astronaut's wife, Dottie, and several other members of the family emerged from the moon explorer's home shortly after lift-off from the lunar surface.

"They were enormous!" she said, sounding somewhat like her excitable husband.

She said she wasn't really worried about the spills her husband took.

"I knew he'd get up," she said.

She indicated no real concern for her husband's safety, explaining:

"He told me it was a good engine, and he had a lot of influence in its design."

However, she said "I was glad to see it go off. It was beautiful. And I'm glad I saw one go off before."

She said she was delighted that Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke and his lunar colleague, Capt. John W. Young, apparently achieved so many of their mission goals.

"I'm very proud of him, and John too," she said.

Besides landing and liftoff, she said, one of the high points of the lunar excursions came yesterday when Capt. Young and Col. Duke ventured into a crater filled with massive boulders.

"They were enormous!" she said, sounding somewhat like her excitable husband.

Approval of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties here is being treated by the Soviet bloc as a condition for further steps toward détente in Central Europe, including implementation of the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement.

2 Months of Uncertainty

The atmosphere of uncertainty that accumulated here two months ago when the treaties were first submitted to parliament has thickened steadily ever since.

In view of the narrow government majority, defections from it and the state election, it seemed impossible tonight to say what the outcome of the next parliamentary tests would be.

It was suggested that the liberal deputy and millionaire farmer, Knut von Kuhlmann-Stunn, would join his fellow Free Democrat farmer, Mr. Helm, in opposing the Brandt-Schael government. Baron Kuhlmann-Stunn has wavered frequently in the past.

He reported that the ship had tried to flee when approached by the destroyer in South Vietnamese territorial waters and that the destroyer then opened fire.

As the ship went down, there were a number of secondary explosions that, the spokesman said, proved it had carried ammunition in the past.

Sixteen of the 22 crewmen were rescued and taken prisoner. The rest were reported missing.

Military sources said it was the 14th time in the war that the South Vietnamese Navy had sunk a North Vietnamese vessel.

The spokesman said the attack was "making the attack possible."

Answering questions submitted by newsmen in advance, Mr. Abrasimov said that it was no accident that the questions

pointing out a link between Vietnam and President Nixon's planned visit to Moscow next month.

VIETNAM PLANNED

He gave no indication, however, that differences over Vietnam would interfere with the visit.

Pointing out that an advance

American party was in Moscow to work out details, Mr. Abrasimov said that the visit was still planned "for a month from now."

The Soviet ambassador, who

as ambassador to East Germany helped negotiate the Big Four

Berlin agreement last year, also

said that the Social Democrat election setback in Baden-Württemberg yesterday should not be

linked to West German parliamentary ratification of the Bonn-Moscow friendly treaty.

Showing considerably more tact

than Soviet Foreign Minister

Mikhail A. Suslov showed just

last week on the treaty subject,

Mr. Abrasimov, who has a back-

ground in Communist party af-

fairs as well as diplomacy, said

it was his personal opinion that

the Bundestag would be "reaso-

nable and realistic" enough to rati-

fy the treaty, "though perhaps

not by an overwhelming majority."

The Social Democrats' pres-

ent majority is one vote.

He warned, however, that if

the treaty is not ratified due to

"neo-Nazi efforts, the right wing of

the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union"—there would be repercussions on the Berlin accords.

More Bangladesh Aid

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Sir

Alec Douglas-Home, British

foreign minister, announced

today the gift of \$2 million in

additional relief and rehabilita-

tion aid to Bangladesh.

Chou Insists All GIs Must Quit Vietnam

Tells Briton It's Only Way to Bring Peace

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Premier Chou En-lai of China said tonight there will be no chance of any peace in Southeast Asia until American troops completely withdraw from Vietnam.

He said in an interview with British writer Felix Greene, screened by the British Broadcasting Corporation, that America's policy of Vietnamization—of leaving the Vietnam conflict to Vietnam troops—did not go far enough. The war must stop completely, he said.

Mr. Chou also rebuked the Japanese government for what he called constantly changing its attitude on relations with mainland China.

He said President Nixon's recent visit to China was "at least a start and beneficial toward understanding other's views and in expanding each side's position and attitude."

He noted that both America and China agreed that tension must be reduced in the Far East. The question was how this was to be achieved, he said.

"The most outstanding question in the Far East remains that of the United States' war of aggression against Vietnam and Indochina," he said. "In my opinion if the United States does not withdraw its armed forces from Indochina and cease supporting the puppet regimes and rightist forces in these countries, the war in Indochina cannot stop and thus it will be impossible to ease the tension in the Far East."

He added: "If the U.S. government's war of aggression against Indochina does not stop, so long as the war continues, no matter what in what forms, including that of Vietnamization, and the bombings are expanded, free Indochinese peoples can only fight on, fight to the end, and the Chinese people will certainly support them to the end and so the tension in the Far East cannot be eased."

"Only an end to the war can contribute to a relaxation of tension, this is the test."

Brant Faces Strong Test

(Continued from Page 1)

vote is due before the Bundestag May 4. Chancellor Brandt has staked his political career and his hopes for "peace and relaxation of tensions in Europe" on it.

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territorial waters and that the destroyer then opened fire.

As the ship went down, there

were a number of secondary ex-

plosions that, the spokesman said,

proved it had carried ammunition

in the past.

There is also talk of large sums

of money changing hands or

being promised to coalition

deputies susceptible to the

blandishments of the opposition

and worried about their future

in a political landscape of nar-

row majorities. But there was no

solid evidence of this.

The government's spokesman,

Conrad Ahlers and Rudiger Van

Wechmar, repeatedly assured

newsmen this evening that Chan-

cellor Brandt was facing the

Statement Expected This Week

Vixon Stays at Md. Retreat, Weighing Further Pullouts

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—President Nixon stayed in his mountain hideaway today studying reports on the Vietnam fighting and working on an expected statement this week concerning U.S. troop withdrawals.

It was reported from Saigon that Mr. Nixon today asked the U.S. commander in Vietnam for an urgent assessment of the situation in light of North Vietnam's three-pronged offensive.

Informed sources were quoted as saying that Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the American commander, replied that the situation is serious.

Unofficial White House sources say President Nixon has still not decided when he will make his promised statement to the nation on the American troop-withdrawal program. He has said he would make such a statement before May 1.

Under previously announced plans, American ground combat top levels in South Vietnam are to be reduced to 69,000 by May 1.

secret Report To Nixon Says Raiding Fails

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Newsweek magazine says a secret 69 Nixon administration appraisal of the effectiveness of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam disclosed decided differences in how three major agencies assess that strategy.

Newsweek said in the issue published yesterday that President Nixon instructed his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, early in 1969 to make a thorough review of U.S. military policy in Vietnam.

The result was National Security Study Memorandum-1, classified "secret," which Newsweek said Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, has read into the Congressional Record this week.

Newsweek published excerpts from the memorandum's appraisal of the effectiveness of U.S. bombing during the Johnson administration.

They included:

• The State Department emphasized the cumulative strain in North Vietnam of long aerial bombardments but admitted that he bombing had plainly not paralyzed" Hanoi.

• The Defense Department pointed out that despite all the adverse effects on the North Vietnamese people, the bombing only seemed to have rallied the people behind Hanoi.

• The Central Intelligence Agency concluded that "the air did not seriously affect the flow of men and supplies to communist forces in Laos and with Vietnam. Nor did it significantly erode North Vietnam's military defense capability.

Hanoi's determination to resist in the war."

Opinion was unanimous on one point, Newsweek reported. The three agencies agreed that Viet and Chinese aid had been crucial in helping Hanoi weather the bombing.

In that respect, Newsweek said, NSM-1 may have had a significant impact on Mr. Nixon's thinking when, two weeks ago, he ordered resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam."



WELCOMING WALLACE—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama mobbed by supporters during a rally in Pittsburgh. He is a candidate in Pennsylvania's Democratic primary.

But Humphrey Victory Is Forecast

Late Surge for McGovern in Pennsylvania

By Stephen D. Isaacs

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (WP)—The two anti-establishment Georges—Wallace and McGovern—have the political professionals in Pennsylvania worrying.

Although neither has done much campaigning for votes in Pennsylvania's presidential primary tomorrow, campaign staffers for both Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., and Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine—who have concentrated here—are fearful of the seemingly growing strength of both Gov. Wallace and Sen. McGovern.

Gov. Wallace has spent only two days in the state. But most of the professionals feel that he has won the support of the people behind him.

Although Sen. McGovern said that he would concentrate mostly on the Massachusetts primary, which is April 26, and let Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey have at each other here, Sen. McGovern's Pennsylvania campaign has been quite visible.

As a result, many in the state now feel that a second-place finish by Sen. McGovern in the popular vote would not be out of the question. Nor would a fourth-place finish by Sen. Muskie.

In Massachusetts, the police arrested 35 persons at Westover. The protesters, mostly students from the five-college Amherst area, nearby, sat in a circle, blocking traffic into the Strategic Air Command base.

The police gave them two minutes to disperse, and then moved in to make the arrests. Some walked freely to the bus, but others were carried.

Mansfield, Scott Visiting Shanghai

HONG KONG, April 24 (Reuters)—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and Hugh Scott, D., Pa., left Peking today to visit Shanghai and other places in China, the New China News Agency reported.

The senators and their wives were accompanied by Chou Chin-yan, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

The senators are on a three-week trip arranged during President Nixon's visit to China last February.

Eight of Columbia's buildings were closed by anti-war demonstrators who refused to allow

faculty members or students to enter. Some teachers held classes in the university cafeteria.

The battle for delegates to the convention—an entirely separate contest—is another matter, where Sen. Muskie is expected to do better, thanks to the support of Gov. Milton Shapp and the close Gov. Shapp is wielding through his considerable patronage powers.

Sen. McGovern's campaign, therefore, has concentrated only on 30 of the 50 senatorial districts, from which delegates will be elected, where a more narrow Sen. McGovern constituency might be found.

Surge Explained

"It'd be a pleasant surprise if we finish second," Ted Van Dyk, Sen. McGovern's national political adviser, said, "but I don't see how it's possible with Shapp's effort for Muskie."

"Originally, we were going after only a few delegates and a little of the popular vote. Now it appears we'll do a little better than that."

Mr. Van Dyk, who has been in Pennsylvania for two weeks, sees three reasons for the McGovern surge here:

"One, the natural momentum from Wisconsin. Two, the national media feedback from his campaigning in Massachusetts, favorable stories in the news weeklies, and so forth. Three, the heat-up of the war. This won't particularly get us votes, but it sparks the enthusiasm of our volunteers and it sparks contributions."

To spur the McGovern effort, the senator was coming into Pennsylvania today for six stops across the state—from the Philadelphia suburbs to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Altoona and finally to Allentown-Bethlehem before returning to Boston.

At each stop, Sen. McGovern will tell Pennsylvanians that they'll be alone in the voting booth, that their labor leader will not be there with them, nor will their ward leader, nor Gov. Shapp.

Sen. McGovern will be attacking the main support for Sen. Muskie (Gov. Shapp and Philadelphia political machine) and Sen. Humphrey (labor).

The McGovern effort here will

Rogers to Visit London for Talks On Moscow Trip

LONDON, April 24 (Reuters)—

William Rogers, U.S. secretary of state, is expected to visit London on May 3 and 4 for consultations with British ministers in preparation for President Nixon's visit to Moscow on May 22.

Informed diplomatic sources here said today that Mr. Rogers was due to arrive in London on May 3 from Iceland. He will have talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on May 4 and leave the same evening for Brussels.

Mr. Rogers is also expected later to attend the NATO ministerial council meeting in Bonn on May 20 and 31 and is likely to attend the Central Treaty Organization ministerial council meeting in London on June 1 and 2. Sir Alec will be attending both these ministerial council sessions of these two defense alliances.

Preparations in Russia

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters)—

A party of American officials here to make advance arrangements for President Nixon's visit in May today flew to Kiev, the last place on his Soviet itinerary, a U.S. spokesman said.

Russians Insure U.S. Investments

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP)—

The Overseas Private Investment Corp. announced yesterday that an arm of the Soviet government had participated in U.S. efforts to insure U.S. private investment overseas.

The Black Sea and Baltic Insurance Co., a subsidiary of Ingoshrub, the Soviet state insurance agency, has underwritten part of a \$48-million increase—from \$22 billion—in the amount of expropriation insurance protecting U.S. investment in developing nations.

The Overseas Private Investment Corp. is a government corporation providing political risk insurance, investment loan guarantees and other assistance to U.S. private investors overseas.

J. Wallace

Voter Education Effort

Complicated Ballot Clouds Mass. Primary

By Bill Kovach

BOSTON, April 24 (NYT)—Issues and programs have slowly disappeared from the presidential primary here in the last few days of the campaign as organizations try to come to grips with the challenge of the ballot tomorrow.

The voters here will be faced with what has been described as the most complicated and confusing ballot in the country. And the key to winning delegate strength is in the hands of the organization that does the best job of educating their voters.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's organization, which already concedes the popular vote to Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and may even be in danger of running third behind absentee candidate Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., has de-emphasized all other activity to concentrate on voter education.

"I've done everything but offer bribes to get people to work on election day passing out sample ballots," an aide to Boston Mayor Kevin H. White, who is working in the Muskie campaign, said. "Unless we can clearly show people how to vote for Muskie delegates, we'll be lost in the shuffle."

Sample Ballots

Across town, surrounded by shoulder-high piles of sample ballots showing how to vote for Sen. McGovern's delegates, the senator's organizers concentrate on the same problem.

The problem is a formidable one. There will be, statewide, up to 20,000 candidates listed on various ballots.

In addition to the presidential preferential candidates—12 of them—there are two states of 20 at-large delegates in each of the 12 congressional districts; three states of six or seven candidates as pledged district delegates—and in some districts as many as four district states—and candidates for state, town and ward committee posts.

So cumbersome is the ballot in the Democratic primary—Republicans have fewer candidates, fewer contests and a much simpler ballot—that election ma-

chines are useless and 20 percent of the state's voting will be done on paper ballots.

Sen. McGovern has become so concerned about the ballot that in the last few days of campaigning he has concentrated on efforts to explain the process to voters.

Statewide State

At stake in the muddle of names is support at the national convention. Tomorrow, voters will elect a statewide slate of 20 at-large delegates to the convention; in each district they will elect slates of six or seven (depending upon the size of the Democratic state) in that district for a total of 80 district delegates to the convention.

At large and in each of the districts, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie, D., Maine, have states pledged to vote for them at the convention. Delegates pledged to Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, who has withdrawn from

N.Y. Mayor Asks 2-Week Layoffs To Save Money

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—

Mayor John V. Lindsay has requested authority to impose payless two-week furloughs on 380,000 municipal employees, as "last resort" for closing the city's projected budget gap without "massive layoffs."

He said the involuntary furloughs were "the only course left by the inaction of the City Council and state legislature regarding city fiscal needs."

The mayor has been seeking \$400 million in new city borrowing power along with \$277 million in new state aid from the legislature and \$141 million in new local taxes from the council to help balance a proposed \$8.8 billion expense budget for the 1973-1974 fiscal year.

Mr. Lindsay said the two-week staggered furloughs would save the city approximately \$130 million. The municipal workers' pensions, health insurance and other benefits would not be affected.

Sen. Muskie has consistently been given the edge in the delegate selection process because, both statewide and in the districts, his states are headed by some of the most powerful and best known politicians in the state.

Proxmire, Aspin Assail Overruns On Warship Costs

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—

Sen. Proxmire and Rep. Lee Aspin, Wisconsin Democrats, released separate government studies yesterday showing huge cost overruns on U.S. Navy construction and modernization projects for two aircraft carriers and 30 guided-missile frigates.

Sen. Proxmire said a March 1972 General Accounting Office study shows that the estimated cost of the two nuclear aircraft carriers has risen 83 percent from original planning estimates. He said the projected cost of the two giant carriers had reached \$1.7 billion, or \$889 million each.

"This represents," Sen. Proxmire said, "an increase of \$323.3 million, or 83 percent, over the original Navy planning estimate of \$945.7 million for both carriers."

Rep. Aspin said a GAO report on the missile-firing ship showed the Navy's cost estimate for the 20-ship modernization program was a billion dollars last June 30, a \$293 million increase over the original 1967 estimate.

He said the report indicated a "high percentage of failure" in the surface-to-air missile firings, although it gave no specific figures.

"Apparently the American people have been sold another weapon system that borders on being a dud," Rep. Aspin said.



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Tough Standard for Confessions

High Court Refuses to Alter *Miranda* Rule

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—The Supreme Court today tossed out a test case which could have altered the famous "Miranda" decision governing the use of confessions and also stepped out of a pollution case against auto manufacturers.

The action represented a change of heart for the justices, who had last month agreed to re-examine the decision in light of the 1968 federal crime control law, which made it easier to use confessions at federal trials.

The vehicle for re-examination was to have been a Pennsylvania case involving confessions given Philadelphia authorities by Paul D. Ware in 1963 in the slaying of four elderly persons.

Prosecutors had asked the court

to overturn a Pennsylvania State Supreme Court decision which placed Ware's case under the 1966 "Miranda rule" which invalidates confessions unless the accused has been informed of his right to remain silent and to have an attorney present during questioning.

State Law

Ware's attorneys argued that the state tribunal's ruling should not be reviewed, because it was based in part on state law, thus placing it beyond the reach of the federal high bench.

The court today agreed with that contention, saying that the state ruling "rests upon an adequate state ground."

Ware's confessions came in 1963, but he was not judged com-

petent to stand trial until 1967. The Pennsylvania court ruled last December that since his trial was to come after the *Miranda* decision, the confessions could not be used, because police did not fully advise him of his rights during the questioning.

The murder victims were Daniel Gandy, 87, Dr. James Kalbach, 82, Florence Grauley, 83, and Leonard Clark, 92.

Auto Pollution

In another action today, the Supreme Court stepped out of a suit by 18 states against big auto manufacturers and concluded that nationwide pollution cases are best handled by lower courts.

The immediate effect of the unanimous decision is to slow down a drive by the states to force the manufacturers to install anti-pollution equipment in all 85 to 100 million autos built by them between 1963 and 1968.

Justice William O. Douglas, who generally takes the lead in urging the court to expand its docket, delivered the ruling, saying that while the 18 states have the Constitution on their side, their suit, for practical reasons, belongs before lower courts.

The suit charges General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors with conspiring to delay the development and introduction of anti-smog devices.

The states said they began their suit in the high court because if they had begun at the lowest level of the judiciary system it might take 10 years to reach a final settlement.

Justice Douglas did not comment directly on this point, although he said in a footnote that a similar suit already is under way in a U.S. district court in California.

Local Conditions

As for pollution cases generally, he wrote, it makes more practical sense to put them to district courts, because local conditions are an important factor in the final judgment.

"Measures which might be adequate to deal with pollution in a city such as San Francisco might be grossly inadequate in a city such as Phoenix," he said.

The government dropped its own anti-trust suit against the auto makers in 1968. A consent decree restrained the four companies and a fifth defendant, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, from any future conspiracy.

It was the first time in recent years that a Spanish lawyer was to be court-martialed for the way he carried out his professional duties. The charges grew out of Mr. Miralles' fight to protect the interests of the family of a worker who was fatally shot by police during a strike.

Some of Madrid's most respected law specialists had publicly demanded Mr. Miralles' release. Another group of 200 lawyers asked for an extraordinary session of the Madrid Bar Association to deal with the Miralles case.

Madrid Lawyer Is Freed Pending Court-Martial

MADRID, April 24 (UPI).—A military judge Saturday gave in to a public outcry over the arrest of a prominent Madrid lawyer and freed him provisionally.

Lawyer Jaime Miralles, 44, has become a cause célèbre in Spain. Once an ardent supporter of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, he now has turned toward the liberal opposition. He was arrested last Monday to stand trial in a military court on charges of illegal propaganda and insulting the armed forces.

It was the first time in recent years that a Spanish lawyer was to be court-martialed for the way he carried out his professional duties. The charges grew out of Mr. Miralles' fight to protect the interests of the family of a worker who was fatally shot by police during a strike.

Some of Madrid's most respected law specialists had publicly demanded Mr. Miralles' release. Another group of 200 lawyers asked for an extraordinary session of the Madrid Bar Association to deal with the Miralles case.

New Statesman Helm To Anthony Howard

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—The New Statesman, the British weekly, today announced the appointment of Anthony Howard as its editor to replace Richard Crossman, a former Labor government minister who was fired last month.

Mr. Howard, 38, has been the magazine's assistant editor since 1970. He will take over from Mr. Crossman on May 1, the announcement said.

Mr. Crossman was fired on March 18 after a sharp drop in circulation. Mr. Crossman was minister of social services in the Labor government that was ousted in the June, 1970, elections.

The court heard preliminary arguments two months ago and concluded this is the sort of pollution dispute that need not be heard first in a lower court.

The case will be argued again next term with a decision coming by June, 1973.

In a third related action,

however, the court stepped away from a suit charging Milwaukee and three other cities in Wisconsin with feeding raw sewage into Lake Michigan.

In a unanimous opinion, Justice Douglas said the case should be heard in a lower federal court.

The question to be decided there is whether the Wisconsin cities actually are polluting the lake.

Mr. Crossman is keeping the local Free Angela committees informed on the progress of the trial, which is about to enter the fifth week of testimony.

"In most of the country, there is in fact a blackout on the trial," he said. "I think in some cases it's fairly political . . . They dis-

Red Navy Maneuvers

MOSCOW, April 24 (AP).—The Warsaw Pact countries yesterday completed six days of naval maneuvers in the Black Sea, Tass reported.

It said the staff of the joint armed forces, the headquarters and naval forces of Bulgaria, Romania and the Black Sea of the Soviet Union took part in the exercise commanded by Marshal Ivan Yakovlevsky, commander in chief of Warsaw Pact forces.

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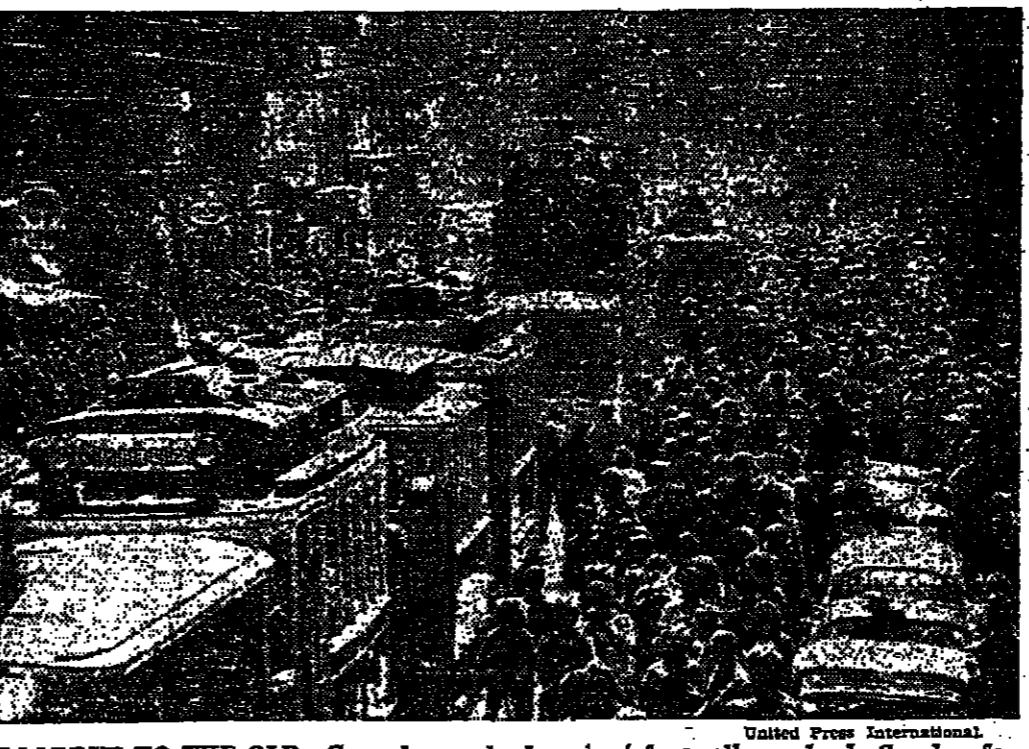
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United Press International
GOODBYE TO THE OLD—Copenhagen had a giant farewell cavalcade Sunday for its old streetcars. After 109 years of service, the last one was retired Saturday night, and now buses will run in their stead. The photo above shows all the models of trams that were used during the past 109 years making a last slow run through Copenhagen's streets, accompanied all the way by thousands of sentimental Danes.

Awaits Peace Movement in Ulster

Whitelaw Vetoes Invasion of 'No-Go' Areas

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, April 24 (UPI).—William Whitelaw, secretary for Northern Ireland, today ruled out the use of armed force to reconquer the so-called "no-go" rebel areas of Londonderry held by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"I am not prepared to see innocent women and children put at great risk," he told a news conference. "I want to see good

measures which will be effective in the long term," he said.

Whitelaw said he also did not plan to cut off social security payments for residents of the rebel areas.

He indicated that his policy is based on waiting until a peace movement among the Roman Catholics squeezes out the IRA.

"I wish to see those people who wish to have peace and to live in a sensible democracy make their voices heard," Mr. Whitelaw said. "I believe they will do so."

He said that he is recommending this policy to the British cabinet.

Mr. Whitelaw spent a short time walking among crowds in the center of the old city, which has been relatively free of trouble. Its residents are mainly Protestants.

Advisers to Decide

Mr. Whitelaw said that some Roman Catholic women from Bogside and Creggan approached him and said that they would welcome him there. He said that he hoped to visit these areas sometime, although he conceded that it would be for his security advisers to decide when he could do so.

Meanwhile, a new outburst of assassinations by extremist murder squads may herald the start of a new phase in Ulster violence, security sources said.

Asked how many Indian prisoners Pakistan held, Mr. Bhutto said "quite a few," then added with a smile, "with emphasis on the few."

Asked what, beyond these prisoners, Pakistan had to offer India, Mr. Bhutto said: "In one word, peace."

Broads Talks Hinted

NEW DELHI, April 24 (AP).—The Indian government announced today a 17-member delegation for the talks with Pakistan, indicating that India hoped the conference might go further than just drafting an agenda for a meeting between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto.

The Indian delegation included Foreign Ministry specialists on treaty-drafting and legal matters.

Answering questions informally at a dinner for foreign newsmen, Mr. Bhutto said he hoped to meet Mrs. Gandhi as soon as possible after an agenda is set at preliminary discussions. They are scheduled to begin Wednesday between Indian and Pakistani officials at Muree, north of Rawalpindi.

He said his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi would probably take place in New Delhi. Mrs. Gandhi's representative, D. P. Dhar, is due to arrive in Islamabad tomorrow.

"I want to make it quite clear that I don't want [the preliminary talks] to go beyond the agenda," Mr. Bhutto said, because of the danger that positions will crystallize before he meets Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Bhutto said that the major long-term issue between India and Pakistan remains disputed Kashmir but that the exchange of prisoners of war was the major immediate concern.

In a third related action, the court decided it will rule on a suit by the State of Vermont against the State of New York and the International Paper Co. to compel the company and N.Y. State to clean up a sludge bed in Lake Champlain created by untreated waste discharged from a paper pulp mill in Ticonderoga, N.Y.

The court heard preliminary arguments two months ago and concluded this is the sort of pollution dispute that need not be heard first in a lower court.

The case will be argued again next term with a decision coming by June, 1973.

In a third related action, however, the court stepped away from a suit charging Milwaukee and three other cities in Wisconsin with feeding raw sewage into Lake Michigan.

In a unanimous opinion, Justice Douglas said the case should be heard in a lower federal court.

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"In most of the country, there is in fact a blackout on the trial," he said. "I think in some cases it's fairly political . . . They dis-

Railmen Defy Court, Union

London Commuters Subjected To Another Frustrating Day

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Militant railwaymen stranded thousands of London commuters today by defying a court order, the plea of their own union leaders and an ultimatum from their boss to resume normal work.

Nightmare conditions prevailed on the southern region, the main service for London's commuter belt, as stations closed and hundreds of trains were again delayed or cancelled.

"What a way to run a railway," the London Evening News complained in a headline.

Elsewhere railmen generally honored the court ruling for return to normal work during a 14-day cooling-off period in the pay dispute. Outside the London area, service greatly improved from the transport chaos last week that threatened a national economic crisis.

But the rebellion on the southern region appeared certain to force a showdown between the government and organized labor over the provisions of a controversial new strike-control law now being implemented for the first time.

At stake is the Conservative government's determination to force union leaders to control their men and end the wave of wildcat walkouts that has hamstrung British industry over the past decade.

Union leaders bitterly oppose the terms of the new act, which they see as crippling their major bargaining tactic, the right to strike. But they bowed last week to a court ruling under the act for a ban on slowdown tactics during the cooling-off period.

Although they urged that men return to normal work conditions

Record Abstention Rate

EEC Referendum Is Viewed As a Setback for Pompidou

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou was seen today as having lost much of his claim to be the leader of the Common Market because of the indifference Frenchmen showed to yesterday's referendum on Europe and the "new perspectives" he said are enlarged EEC offered.

He told reporters he does not consider the outcome unfavorable for European unity.

"The number of abstentions," he said, "shows that much still needs to be done to make European citizens more conscious of what Europe stands for."

Arriving for a meeting of foreign ministers from the 12 countries of the new Common Market, Mr. Mansholt urged progress in the three areas: "More freedom for people to travel in the Common Market without border checks; recognition of each country's diplomats by the education authorities of the others; and local citizenship rights for migrant workers from community countries, including the right to vote in local elections."

French Foreign Minister Georges Schuman, attending the meeting, said he was not shocked by the result. "Now the page is turned," he said, "and we march on because we are continuing to create Europe."

Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's minister for European affairs, said:

"It is perfectly clear that our going into Europe was not the sole issue in the referendum. We can be satisfied that France has said yes to the enlargement of the community and the development of Europe."

Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, said the result was good, "because two out of three Frenchmen were for Pompidou's enlargement."

British See Setback

LONDON, April 24 (Reuters).—The huge number of abstentions in the referendum came as a surprise here and was widely interpreted today as a setback for Mr. Pompidou.

The Financial Times described it as "a serious political defeat for the French President."

"Fortunately for the United Kingdom, the French voters have not been as hostile to Georges Pompidou as they were to General de Gaulle three years ago," it said.

The pro-government Daily Telegraph said: "The real winner seemed to be Mr. Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist party whose motto was 'Yes to Europe but no to Pompidou'."

The right-wing Daily Express, which opposes British membership of the Common Market, said: "The referendum shows an electoral apathy that amounts to a sensation in itself."

The mass-circulation Daily Mirror reported the referendum was "a blow to Mr. Pompidou and his government" rather than "a sign of French reluctance to allow Britain and three other countries into the Common Market."

It predicted the vote would create a major political problem for the president.

Mine Kills 2 Israelis

TEL AV

Chinese Table Tennis Team Packs Away Some Americana

MEMPHIS, April 24 (UPI).—China's table tennis team members packed Frisbees in their duffel bags today and headed for Los Angeles.

After a long day of Southern hospitality, the coach of the touring team said yesterday that "there will be more people-to-people exchanges" between China and the United States.

Mr. Chang and his team were sprawled on the back lawn of Jim and Audrey Taylor West's polo pony plantation after eating such Deep South delicacies as Tennessee country ham, grits and red-eye gravy.

Gifts for Chinese

During their visit to the 1,000-acre plantation in the well-to-do Memphis suburb of Germantown, each of the players received a gift he loved—a Frisbee.

The Chinese, wearing Mao suits, tossed the brightly colored plastic disks back and forth on the huge back lawn of the country home.

"This is wonderful. We are enjoying it," Li Nan of the Chinese news agency said.

The 23 team members played no table tennis matches yesterday, and declined interviews. They had asked to relax on the farm and get their way.

The Chinese arrived in Memphis Saturday morning. It was the only Southern stop on their tour.

They played 10 matches Saturday, winning five and losing five to the Americans. It was the best day for the Americans during the Chinese tour.

Mr. Chang spent an hour yesterday coaching members of the American table tennis team with their game.

"Our first objective is 'friendship,'" he said. "Competition is second."

"As far as I am concerned, I hope the U. S. basketball team visits China in the future. I heard the level of U. S. basketball is pretty high," he said.

Detectives Lose Status

Shakeup at Scotland Yard Is Ordered by Its New Head

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 24 (UPI).—Robert Mark, the new Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has acted to end the free-wheeling autonomy of Scotland Yard's scandal-tainted plainclothes detectives.

The "force within a force," Mr. Mark's own description, has been told that detectives will no longer report to their higher officials but will now be directed by the uniformed officers commanding London's 23 police divisions.

This attack on the empire built up by the detectives amounts to a revolution and has already touched off angry complaints from the famous plainclothes men.

Mr. Mark, 55, a deceptively mild-appearing man, has been commissioner only a week after serving five years as the Yard's No. 2 man. He has timed his quiet revolution with all the skill that his admirers, many of them outside the metropolitan force, expected.

The new orders follow hard on the heels of the recent conviction of two ranking Yard detectives accused of planting evidence to "shake down" a convict-informer. In my first days in his big office at New Scotland Yard's skyscraper, Mr. Mark is making clear to the 3,200 detectives and 18,000 other men on the metropolitan force that he intends to be boss.

Shock for Britons
Knowable authorities agree that police corruption here cannot match that of Chicago, New York, Boston or any major American city. But the very fact that the supposedly incorruptible Scotland Yard is infected at all has come as a shock to many Britons.

Just last month the commander of the Yard's elite "flying squad" was suspended from duty after a tabloid disclosed that he had taken a holiday in Cyprus with a Soho strip-club owner. The commander, Kenneth Drury, his steadfastly maintained he did nothing wrong.

Also last month, five flying-squad members were charged with conspiracy in a drug case, and three were accused of trying to extort money from a citizen.

Mr. Mark and others are known to believe that the small corner of corruption among Yard detectives thrives on the absence of outside supervision, from the tradition of handling everything within an unsupervised Criminal Investigation Division.

It is this empire that Mr. Mark

Venice Moves To Protect Gondoliers

VENICE, April 24 (UPI).—The city government today formed a protective society to save the few hundred gondoliers that still ply the canals and the romantic gondoliers who charm the tourists.

Plans were announced to open courses for the gondoliers to study foreign languages and the history of Venice. Despite the popular image of the gondolier crooning romantic tunes, no courses in music were offered.

The city's 500 gondoliers have long demanded a society to safeguard their interests from the gondoliers' barons who own but do not row the black cherrywood boats. Gondola licenses are hard to obtain and usually are handed down father to son.

Norway's Ruling Party Favors EEC 227-73

OSLO, April 24 (UPI).—The ruling Norwegian Labor party Saturday voted 227-73 at a national convention here in favor of joining the European Common Market.

At the party's general convention one year ago the vote was 212-71 in favor.

Planned as Prelude to May 1 Climax

Madrid Workers Stage Quickie Strikes

MADRID, April 24 (UPI).—Construction workers staged lightning stoppages at a score of building sites around Madrid today in what strike organizers plan as the start of a major anti-government campaign.

Guardia Civil, with submachine guns and rifles, patrolled the sites but no clashes or arrests were reported.

The action was organized by four leading underground opposition groups as the start of a week-long series of strikes planned to reach a climax next Monday with a mass May Day workers' rally in south Madrid as a show of force against Gen. Francisco Franco's government.

There was no immediate indication, however, that today's stoppages reached the proportions aimed for by the four groups—the Socialist party, the Workers' Commissions (underground labor unions), the Trotzkite Revolutionary Communist League and the Spanish Communist party.

"It Is Early Yet"

One clandestine source connected with the strikes said: "It is early yet. We want the action to gather force throughout the week. Political consciousness cannot be aroused in one day."

The workers were asked to down tools briefly and stage impromptu meetings to discuss political action and concrete labor demands.

The demands include a 400 pesetas (\$6.25) a day basic wage

—against the 165 pesetas a day at present—and a 40-hour week.

This was intended to be a show of defiance of the officially sponsored trade unions, the Sindicatos.

Next Monday's May Day rally has the same aim. It will be staged at the same time as the Sindicatos' official May Day celebrations in another part of Madrid.

Medical Faculty

Meanwhile, the government today approved a series of demands by Madrid medical students which had been kept, their faculty closed since last November and led to violent clashes with riot police earlier this year.

A statement from the Madrid University rector's office said a series of recommendations by a joint committee of medical faculty staff and students had been approved by the Education Ministry.

The recommendations broadly met the students' demands, which included changes in course structures and a revision of their status as first-year junior hospital doctors after completing their five-year qualifying course.

At Zaragoza University in northeast Spain, the rector announced he had closed down the university after student disturbances there on Friday, when more than 1,000 students barricaded themselves in the science faculty for a seven-hour sit-in.

The atmosphere at the university made continuance of classes impossible, rector Juttmane Casas said.

Josep Valenta, chairman of the Czech Association of Journalists, told his congress in Prague that "225 aggressive right-wingers were expelled from the union, the memberships of 150 of their closest fellow-travelers were terminated, and 207 left the ranks of the union" after the invasion and the subsequent ouster of liberal party chief Alexander Dubcek.

Since membership in the union reflects the standing of members with Communist party organizations, an expulsion or termination of membership marks the end of a journalist's career.

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Elections and Defections

Western Europe can be pleased with the results of Sunday's referendum on the Common Market in France. It puts a seal upon French endorsement of the entry of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the economic grouping, and to that extent, ratifies President Pompidou's departure from the severely national, or at least continental, policies of Gen. de Gaulle.

Mr. Pompidou himself, however, may not be altogether happy over the election. True, his proposal was endorsed by better than two to one of those voting—but the number of voters was not impressive. The president, therefore, can hardly claim to have evoked widespread national enthusiasm for his own role in government or the projects for the Common Market he may have in mind for the future.

With this caveat—implying some difficulties in France should there be an attempt to convert the broadened Common Market into a force for Western European political unity—the referendum can count as a European success. The same cannot be said for the state elections in Baden-Württemberg, where the Christian Democrats, opposed to Chancellor Willy Brandt's program of drawing closer to the East, won impressively. To be sure, they were expected to win there, but not by so striking a margin. It would seem, too, that they have attracted to themselves the far right, which formerly voted for the National Democrats, which would indicate an increasing polarization of West German opinion on the Ostpolitik issue.

Moreover, Mr. Brandt faces increasing defections among his allies, the Free Democrats, over his Eastern diplomacy. That the contest on this question is bedeviled by the apparent theft and possible doctoring of official documents may bring a wry smile to Americans recalling that the ITT business does not help the situation. The Soviet-West German treaty faces rough sledding in Bonn.

What Sunday brought to Europe, therefore, is the possibility of increasing unity among the Western nations, but with the prospect of worsening relations—or at least no positive improvement—between East and West. There would seem to be, in effect, a polarization of Europe, comparable to the polarization that is taking place in West Germany.

It does not appear possible for this polarization to return to cold war intensity: the tides of history and the passage of time are against such a reversion to the mood of the 1950s.

Nevertheless, if West Germany renounces the Brandt policies, whether or not it upsets the Brandt government, there will be a check to a progression that has been fairly constant over the past several years. This could help weld the enlarged Common Market into a firmer unity, and produce an equal and opposite reaction within the Warsaw Pact. Such an alignment would tend to emphasize the negative aspects of the two economic and political blocs rather than the positive good their collaboration might achieve.

The USIA's Sad Story

The U.S. Information Agency, whose mission is telling America's story abroad, is having more than a little trouble telling its own story on Capitol Hill. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9-4 to cut its \$200-million budget request to \$155 million, a major one-year stroke. The full Senate is to vote on the authorization soon.

Now, some whisper that the cut is Sen. Fulbright's revenge: Over his protest, and in plain violation of the law, a USIA film made for foreign exhibition was screened on a domestic political show. On that show, the filmmaker, Bruce Herschensohn, called Mr. Fulbright "naïve and stupid." He then resigned, unrepentant, and was given the agency's highest award by its director, Frank Shakespeare.

In fact, we do not doubt that Sen. Fulbright was reacting first of all, and openly, to USIA's refusal to provide the committee with its "country program memoranda." These papers probably would have served the agency's budgetary purposes handsomely but they were withheld by Mr. Nixon in order to protect his position, in this and larger matters, on the issue of executive privilege. In the near background, of course, was Mr. Shakespeare's well publicized intent—offensive, and properly so, to Sen. Fulbright—to make USIA an arm of militant anti-Communism in a period otherwise ostensibly dedicated to détente.

The point is that Foreign Relations wielded its axe "in large part," as its report acknowledged, to force the President's hand on executive privilege. It slashed USIA's media program an even 30 percent across the board, without any real effort to judge them on their merits or even to discover whether they actually bore the political imprint of

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Right Course on Chile

On every count the United States acted wisely in joining other creditor nations to grant substantial debt-payment relief to Chile. This was the right course even though a Chilean official has already tried to dilute his government's promise under the agreement to provide "just compensation for all nationalizations, in conformity with Chilean and international law."

By agreeing to reschedule payments and interest on foreign debts of \$1 billion, the creditors bolstered, at least for the present, the positions of the remaining moderates in President Allende's Marxist-led government. Had they rebuffed Chile or demanded conditions any Chilean government would have found unacceptable, they would have supplied the far left with a powerful argument for defaulting and turning decisively to the Soviet bloc for aid.

If the United States had blocked the agreement it would have given ammunition

to forces in Chile and elsewhere who portray this country as an economic imperialist, interested mostly in defending American corporate giants. It is noteworthy that the debt agreement was reached despite Mr. Allende's announcement two days earlier of his intention to nationalize International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. holdings in Chile.

On the day Mr. Allende spoke, Treasury Secretary Connally did advocate exactly the kind of all-out government support of American companies abroad that Washington is too frequently accused of providing. But the United States cannot make its foreign policy hostage for any American firm or group of firms, however worthy. What it can do is to work for sensible investment rules and insist on prompt, adequate compensation for expropriated American properties, as it did in connection with the Chilean debt agreement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

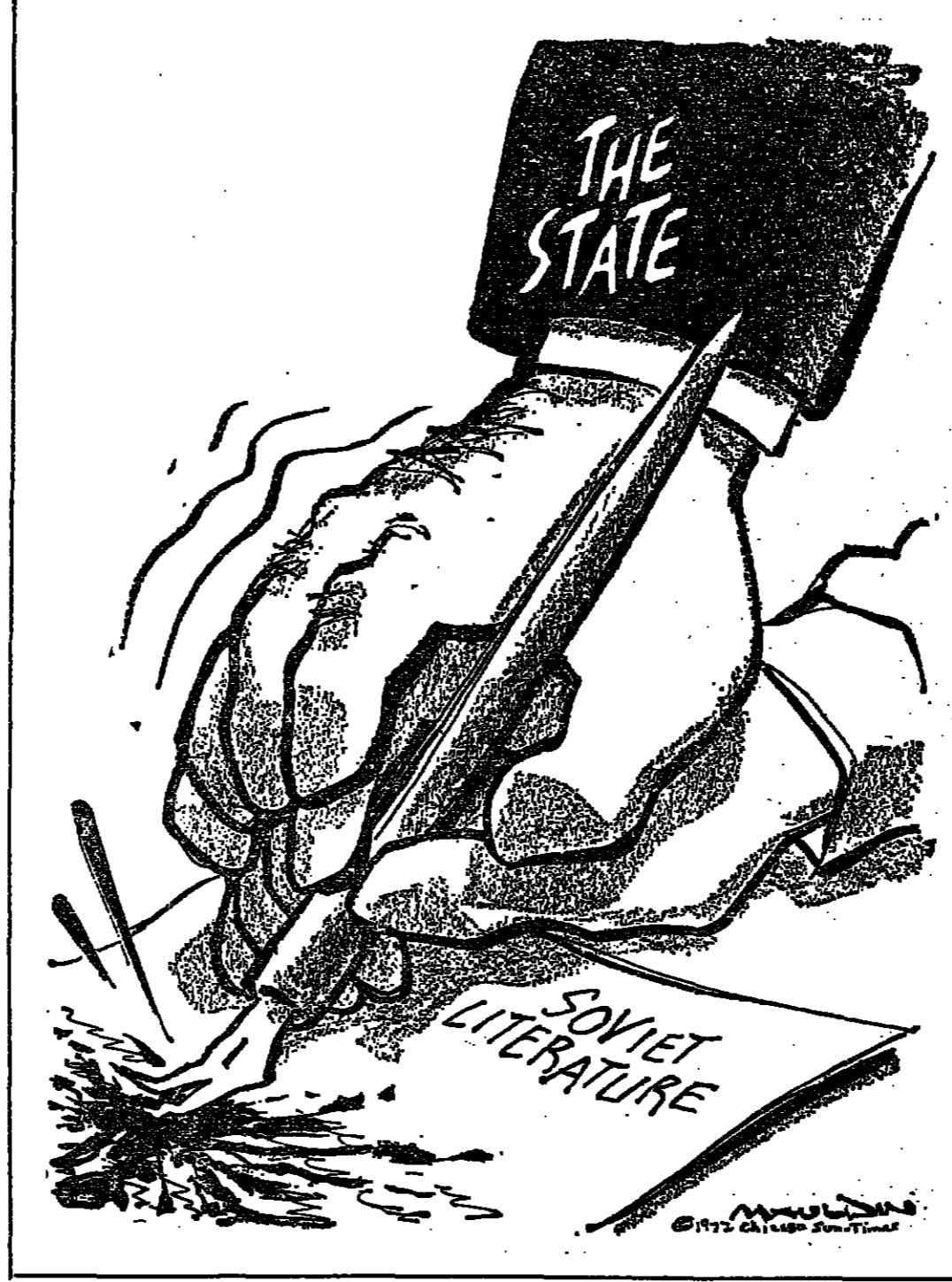
April 25, 1897

ATHENS—The inevitable has happened. Before the victorious march of Edhem Pasha's forces, the army under the Crown Prince, after a desperate but unavailing struggle at Mati, has fallen back to the second line of defense at Pharsala, leaving Tirnavi and the Greek base at Larissa to be occupied by the conquerors. The fertile plains of Thessaly are thus at the mercy of the invaders and they will not be long in following up their advantage, for the Turkish outposts are within sight of Larissa.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1922

PARIS—It will be interesting to watch the progress and outcome of the migration of selected parties of Industrial Workers of the World into Russia to develop areas of mineral and agricultural lands on what are termed "communism lines." The first party to leave New York numbers 68, including eight women. It is problematical whether persons accustomed to the American type of orderly freedom, not even excepting those enrolled in the IWW, can get along harmoniously with the Bolsheviks.



Grand Jury and Pentagon Papers

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Samuel L. Popkin is an assistant professor of government at Harvard whose special interest is Vietnam village life. He takes a relatively unemotional line on Vietnam by today's standards; he is critical of American policy but also speaks of excesses and mistakes on the other side. His

careful views and his connection with Harvard's Center for International Affairs make him suspect in some radical quarters.

Altogether, Popkin seems too

moderate and cheerful a young

man for martyrdom. But that

may be where he is heading. He

now faces up to 18 months in

prison for refusing to answer

questions before a federal grand

jury.

The grand jury, in Boston, has been looking into The New York Times' publication last June of the Pentagon Papers—the official

study of American involvement in Vietnam. Over many months

federal prosecutors have been

asking witnesses about Daniel

Ellsberg, the accused source, and

Neil Sheehan, the Times reporter

privately concerned.

Never Met Sheehan

Just what Popkin has to do with the whole business is difficult to see. He told the grand

jury under oath that he had never met Sheehan, had never

seen any part of the study that

came to be called the Pentagon

Papers before publication and

had not known of any plan to

have it published.

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Reluctant to Excuse

Popkin asked that he be ex-

cused from answering the ques-

tions or, at least, that the gov-

ernment be required to show

their pertinence. The district

judge rejected his claims, found

him in contempt and ordered him

held in prison until he did

answer, up to a limit of 18

months. The case is now before

the U.S. Court of Appeals for the

First Circuit.

For good reason, our law has

always been reluctant to excuse

any citizen from the duty of

answering questions in an in-

vestigation of crime. The courts

will not casually create any new

privilege against testifying for a

whole class of people, whether

scholars or others.

Considering how unrelated

Samuel Popkin really was to the

Pentagon Papers affair, why

didn't he just answer and get it

over with? The reason he gives

is that he found himself caught

up in what could be a new and

dangerous abuse of official in-

vestigative power and was

obligated to try to help stop it.

Some other scholars here, and

lawyers, agree.

A substantial transcript of his

grand jury session was printed

by the Harvard Crimson. It show-

ed the questioning of Popkin to

have been, in the lawyers' cliché

a fishing expedition. Rather

than relating to specific events, the questions sought his speculations and names of Americans and Vietnamese with whom he had had scholarly interviews over the years.

The danger in such a proceeding is not hard to see. Grand juries have very great power to compel testimony; they can even grant personal immunity from prosecution, as this one did for Popkin.

If prosecutors use a grand jury for general inquiries into the opinions and sources of scholars or others, the effect could be as intimidating as the most rigorous congressional investigations of the 1950s.

The Harvard faculty, seeing the danger, adopted a resolution urging "restraint" in grand jury inquiries and asking that the government show a strong need before putting such questions.

Twenty-four other scholars filed affidavits on Popkin's behalf. Perhaps the most compelling was from Prof. John K. Fairbank, the great expert on China, who

wrote:

"My observation is that a subpoena has an effect of intimidation both on the person subpoenaed and on those who might have contact with him. I can testify from personal knowledge that in the early 1950s the widespread subpoenas of Chinese scholars had the public effect of inhibiting realistic thinking about China, and I believe the result carried over into unrealistic thinking about Chinese relations with Vietnam and helped to produce our difficulties there."

Popkin's case thus

teaches a familiar lesson. If this country we can and do rely on

judges for protection against abuse of official power. But every

abuse has its cost in public

unease and distortion of the

legal system. It is better to have

a government that exercises a

decent restraint.

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Consider. The legend was that

ITT had pledged \$400,000 to the

Republican party in return for

a favorable decision by the Justice

Department. Finally it

transpired that \$100,000 had been

pledged, not directly to the

GOP but to the San Diego

Convention Bureau, and that the

\$100,000 was contingent on the

Republican party's use of the

three San Diego Sheraton hotels.

The grand total involved

turns out to be less than was

spent on promoting the opening of

Fashion

Paris Couturiers Pass Crucial Test

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—Last week, in a crucial turning point, the couture designers rallied the ready-to-wear market and gave the competition a hard run for its money.

In smooth and organized shows, and a sharp contrast from many stylists' messy productions, the couturiers came out with strong cards. Ungaro had the prettiest layered look in town, Venet the best coats. Givenchy, as always, the classiest clothes. Courreges' moderately priced Hyperbole line was full of young and colorful numbers. Dior had refined color combinations. Patou, a happy leather-and-knit sportswear line. Saint-Laurent's rehash of his classic square-shouldered look was put together with a firm hand.

By now, it is clear that the high-fashion designers, who only recently caught on with ready-to-wear, are quickly gaining ground. They have several assets. No. 1: their names, which come what may, pull a lot of weight. Dior, for one, still has the sound of magic. Others like Patou, Ricci and Lanvin can hope to go a long way on the publicity they draw from their well-known perfumes.

Businessmen

The couture houses are also in the hands of solid, steely-eyed businessmen. They are organized and competent and know, from years of couture experience, how to deal with foreign markets.

Production-wise, they have the know-how and sense of quality that many flashier stylists totally lack. When the couturiers hit, they rarely miss.



Outfit from Ungaro's ready-to-wear collection.

A Contemporary Version of the Pony Express

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—Every evening on the last Pan American plane out of London for New York, there is a young man dressed in gray flannel slacks, navy blazer and blue shirt. Generally he has some sort of package of sack which he stows under his seat. He never dozes, never sleeps during the flight, although there may be a lot of joshing with the stewardesses whom he knows well. The next night he will be on the return trip from New York to London.

The young man belongs to Courier 1, the European branch of the American Courier Corp., a contemporary version of the old Pony Express. The aim is the same, to move money and goods safely and quickly. To beat the system of a mechanized society, nothing compares for speed and security with a responsible man. To guarantee responsibility, the couriers are bonded at \$50,000 each. Last year the company did \$12 million worth of door-to-door delivery service, much of it based on the \$25 minimum pick-up charge.

The European operation is only a year old but is already servicing England, Ireland, France, Germany, and Belgium, although a courier will make a special trip anywhere. There is a constant criss-crossing of the Continent, with everything coordinated in London for shipment to the United States, where the company has a fleet of small planes which rendezvous at 3 a.m. in Philadelphia, is a case in point. He is all three.

His story begins in 1965 when he bought a corner grocery store opposite the Parc de Montrouge. "I wanted a unique grocery store, a grocery store which sold merchandise unavailable in any supermarket." He built his shop into a going concern. Not surprisingly, his customers included many artists, writers and show business people who live near the Cite Universitaire.



Men from the American Courier Corp. at work.

Food: The Diversified Grocer Who Barters for Art

By Harry Stein

PARIS (UPI).—A grocer's life does not have to be dull. As a matter of fact a grocer's life does not have to remain a grocer's life. With a bit of luck and perseverance, a good grocer can blossom into an art collector, a restaurateur or even a professional singer. Maurice Cohen, the 32-year-old proprietor of the Epicerie Maurice, is a case in point. He is all three.

His story begins in 1965 when he bought a corner grocery store

opposite the Parc de Montrouge. "I wanted a unique grocery store, a grocery store which sold merchandise unavailable in any supermarket." He built his shop into a going concern. Not surprisingly, his customers included many artists, writers and show business people who live near the Cite Universitaire.

Maurice Cohen
... and Yankei portrait.

One day in 1967 a middle-aged gentleman ducked into the crowded store, grabbed a bottle of Vittel, shouted to Mr. Cohen that he would pay later and left. The grocer didn't like doing business that way and when the man returned a couple of days later he told him so. The man turned out to be the painter Yankei. The dispute gave rise to a friendship and the grocer became a frequent visitor at the artist's studio. Yankei's portrait of Cohen, done in 1969, became the first piece in what has grown into a very respectable collection.

Barter System

Always an art enthusiast, Mr. Cohen began bartering with other artist-clients for their work. Several agreed to barter paintings for food. Others simply gave him paintings. Michel Tyskis, a young surrealist who recently won the Prix de la Ville

de Paris, added three large oils to the grocer's collection. Other contributors include the abstract painter Le Herbe, realists Henri Cadiou and Colette Armand and American Eli Levin.

As Maurice Cohen's art collection has prospered so has his shop. Recently he decided to strike out in a new direction. A lover of fine cheeses, on Thursday, he is opening a combination cheese store and restaurant, "La Boite à Fromages," 19 Rue Amiral Montrouge, Paris, 14. "It will be a lovely, lovely place," he says, obviously more gourmet than businessman. "We will have every kind of cheese one can find in France. It will be a paradise for the cheese aficionado."

The grocer remembered his painter friends in planning the decor of his new establishment. He has put a wall at their disposal.

Maurice Cohen has yet another

you from bringing over 17 right shoes tomorrow night?"

A Paris-based courier was told to take the next plane to Nice, hire a car and bring an envelope to a man in the resort of Castellet. He found his man, who asked if he would please drive him and his wife to a cocktail party. "We're late. Been trapped in this goddam village for a week. Couldn't find a chauffeur to hire. That's my driving license in the envelope. I forgot it in America."

A U.S.-based courier was told to rush to Atlanta, pick up a fishing rod, fly to Canada. After a ride on horseback, he found a treacherous tycoon waiting in a forest cabin.

"It may be a year before I can get a few days off again. My favorite fishing rod got lost. This is my second favorite."

In case you forget your glasses, or something more important, the European headquarters of the American Courier Corporation is at 171 Rue St. Honoré, Paris-1. Tel: 266-15-10. Telex 58125 F.

The service is used for hurrying items as varied as radioactive isotopes, to film, to fashion reports, to 17 left shoes which were being sent to New York from Paris as samples to be copied. A smart N.Y. customs man immediately inquired, "What's to stop

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A Paris-based courier was told to take the next plane to Nice, hire a car and bring an envelope to a man in the resort of Castellet. He found his man, who asked if he would please drive him and his wife to a cocktail party. "We're late. Been trapped in this goddam village for a week. Couldn't find a chauffeur to hire. That's my driving license in the envelope. I forgot it in America."

A U.S.-based courier was told to rush to Atlanta, pick up a fishing rod, fly to Canada. After a ride on horseback, he found a treacherous tycoon waiting in a forest cabin.

"It may be a year before I can get a few days off again. My favorite fishing rod got lost. This is my second favorite."

In case you forget your glasses, or something more important, the European headquarters of the American Courier Corporation is at 171 Rue St. Honoré, Paris-1. Tel: 266-15-10. Telex 58125 F.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Div. in \$				Sls. 100s. F1st. High Low Last. Chgce				Net					
High.	Low.	Div.	In s	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgce	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s. F1st. High Low Last. Chgce	Net
75	64	AbbLb	1.10	37	73	73	73	73	73				
57	43	ACF Ind	0.20	136	44	44	44	44	44				
15	12	Acmetec	.80	16	15	15	15	15	15				
47	35	AcmeMkt	.20	45	26	26	26	26	26				
14	12	AdamEx	.50	61	12	12	12	12	12				
13	9	Ad Millis	.20	30	94	94	94	94	94				
27	22	Addresso	.00	204	57	57	57	57	57				
67	53	Admiral	.00	21	22	22	22	22	22				
14	7	Aethyl	.60	127	64	64	64	64	64				
22	15	Aileen	.00	12	13	13	13	13	13				
67	53	Aileen Inc	.00	63	101	101	101	101	101				
23	20	Air Prod	.00	22	67	67	67	67	67				
15	14	Airco	.00	200	22	22	22	22	22				
54	37	AJ Industries	.84	84	51	51	51	51	51				
20	26	Alkona	.14	56	26	26	26	26	26				
13	15	Ala Gas	1.16	14	16	16	16	16	16				
102	102	AlaP	.00	210	102	102	102	102	102				
50	15	Alaska Inters	.00	118	80	80	80	80	80				
25	19	AlbertoC	.32	12	25	25	25	25	25				
15	11	Albertsons	.99	99	12	12	12	12	12				
22	17	AlcanAlu	.90	139	21	21	21	21	21				
16	14	AlCoStand	.04	61	151	151	151	151	151				
66	40	Alcon Lab	.26	9	56	56	56	56	56				
22	15	Alexandr	.30	23	16	16	16	16	16				
14	12	AllAlte	.24	26	12	12	12	12	12				
14	12	All Alle	.20	37	12	12	12	12	12				
25	18	AlliedLudm	.11	50	26	26	26	26	26				
40	38	AlliegLud	p1 3	9	39	39	39	39	39				
23	20	AlliegPw	.10	106	21	21	21	21	21				
30	16	AlliEltE	.87	62	26	26	26	26	26				
36	27	Allied Al	.20	110	53	53	53	53	53				
45	40	Allied Main	.45	32	45	45	45	45	45				
19	15	Allied Pd	.68	38	22	22	22	22	22				
37	30	AlliedStr	.140	82	36	36	36	36	36				
8	6	Allied Super	.84	64	64	64	64	64	64				
15	12	Allisch	.16	56	14	14	14	14	14				
31	26	AllischArt	.60	44	31	31	31	31	31				
19	16	Alpha P Cem	.2	18	18	18	18	18	18				
84	38	Alcoa	.182	121	55	55	55	55	55				
26	26	AlmaSug	.160	22	27	27	27	27	27				
18	12	AMBAC	.50	213	181	181	181	181	181				
30	21	Ammer Es	.20	29	29	29	29	29	29				
51	41	Am Es p1.00	.3	50	50	49	49	49	49				
51	40	AmHess	.076	58	56	56	56	56	56				
718	904	AmHs p1.50	.99	102	105	105	105	105	105				
46	35	AmAir Flt	.52	45	45	45	45	45	45				
45	39	Am Airlin	.520	40	40	40	40	40	40				
15	12	A Baker	.10	15	14	14	14	14	14				
46	41	ABRnds	.239	279	46	46	46	46	46				
51	51	ABrdsCst	.120	49	70	70	70	70	70				
51	43	ABrdsGt	.25	50	50	50	50	50	50				
35	30	Am Cm	.220	97	31	31	31	31	31				
28	25	Am Cn p1.75	.2	25	25	25	25	25	25				
91	6	Am Cem	.33	74	74	74	74	74	74				
28	25	ACenCm	.150	44	28	28	28	28	28				
24	22	A Chain	.60	21	24	24	24	24	24				
34	21	ACrySug	.140	6	30	30	30	30	30				
82	53	ACrVs p1.45	.210	79	79	79	79	79	79				
40	23	A Cyan	.125	149	37	37	37	37	37				
25	17	Am Distill	.1	9	25	25	25	25	25				
68	55	ADisTetl	.06	46	57	57	57	57	57				
10	8	ADuaV	.188	20	126	103	103	103	103				
13	12	ADuVp	p1.84	16	13	13	13	13	13				
31	27	AmElPw	.174	92	27	27	27	27	27				
9	51	Am Exp Ind	.61	57	6	54	54	54	54				
33	23	Am Em p1.0	.20	21	21	21	21	21	21				
10	16	Am Fin	.110	9	173	173	173	173	173				
20	18	AmFin p1.50	.200	191	191	191	191	191	191				
23	26	A GenBd	.64	56	27	27	27	27	27				
23	19	A GenHs	.58	38	21	21	21	21	21				
34	31	AGrin p1.80	.51	34	34	34	34	34	34				
14	11	Am Hoist	.52	17	12	12	12	12	12				
99	65	A Home	.1.7	263	96	96	96	96	96				
147	129	A Home p1.2	.1	144	144	144	144	144	144				
47	37	Am Hosp	.27	27	44	44	44	44	44				
14	10	AmInves	.124	21	121	113	113	113	113				
48	34	Am Medical	.12	68	44	43	43	43	43				
24	16	Am Medcorp	.506	20	20	20	20	20	20				
33	27	AMHCx	.140	117	29	29	29	29	29				
97	84	AMCix p1.25	.90	70	90	90	90	90	90				
81	6	Am Motors	.828	8	8	7	7	7	7				
37	34	AMNetGas	.230	72	35	35	35	35	35				
77	54	AMR Shd	p1.2	299	64	65	65	65	65				
27	16	Am Seal	.72	12	25	25	25	25	25				
47	25	Am Ship	.63B	14	38	38	38	38	38				
23	17	AMSMilR	.120	214	22	22	22	22	22				
50	34	AmSoAfr	.70	64	44	45	45	45	45				
10	8	AmSoAfr	.70	1	43	42	42	42	42				
22	20	AW T-1p 1.43	.230	21	21	21	21	21	21				
18	13	Ameron	.66	26	16	16	16	16	16				
22	17	Ametek	.604	34	20	20	19	19	19				
67	47	AMF Inc	.1	141	64	65	64	65	64				
39	31	Amfamc	.60	59	38	37	36	37	36				
92	68	AMF Inc	.66	71	90	93	87	88	87				
8	7	AmPgh	.26	21	74	8	8	8	8				
15	7	Ampex Corp	.456	84	84	84	84	84	84				
29	18	Amrep Corp	.29	28	25	25	25	25	25				
52	32	Amstar	.170	64	33	32	32	32	32				
10	9	Amstar p1.68	.4	9	47	47	47	47	47				
45	27	Amstec	.2	3	40	37	40	40	40				
7	5	Amstel	.20	40	74	74	74	74	74				
21	15	Anaconda	.409	20	20	20	20	20	20				
38	30	Anch Hock	.5	5	354	354	354	354	354				
14	11	Ancoa	.038	7	113	117	117	117	117				
49	43	AndCia	.120	44	56	56	56	56	56				
21	15	AppCm	.30	27	27	27	27	27	27				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
27	17	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
14	11	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16	16	16				
21	15	AppMet	.30	16	16	16	16						

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
consolidated statement of financial condition.
as of December 31st, 1971.**

Assets

Current Assets

Cash	\$ 98,075,000
Securities on deposit with exchange clearing associations, at market value	27,796,000
Receivable from brokers and dealers	115,830,000
Receivable from customers	1,520,025,000
Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and commercial paper, at market value	241,131,000
Securities inventory, at market value	708,981,000
Miscellaneous current assets	41,236,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS:	\$2,753,074,000

Other Assets

Membership in exchanges at cost which is less than market	4,304,000
Office equipment and installations less accumulated depreciation	47,277,000
Miscellaneous other assets less reserves	62,903,000

TOTAL ASSETS: \$2,867,558,000

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

Current Liabilities

Borrowings on securities - bank loans	\$ 1,008,315,000
Repurchase agreements	166,899,000
Payable to brokers and dealers	267,848,000
Payable to customers	711,565,000
Commitments for securities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	104,685,000
Accrued income taxes	54,425,000
Accrued compensation and benefits	80,801,000
Other accrued liabilities and payables	79,838,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES:	\$2,474,376,000

Shareholders' Equity

Preferred stock, Series A, 4% cumulative, \$25 par value - authorised 1,000,000 shares; issued 201,952 shares	5,049,000
Common stock, \$1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ par value - authorised 60,000,000 shares; issued 52,014,517 shares	69,353,000
Paid-in surplus	104,970,000

Retained earnings

TOTAL:	<u>\$493,861,000</u>
Less common stock held in treasury, at cost, 19,990,152 shares	<u>100,679,000</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:	<u>393,182,000</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: **\$2,867,558,000**



MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
International Ltd.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES: EUROPE: LONDON 25 DAVIES STREET—HAMILTON HOUSE, 1 TEMPLE AVENUE (INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE)—PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCING LANE (COMMODITY OFFICE)
EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 25 MILAN VIA ULRICO HOEPLI 7 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 94 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 534 ATHENS 17 VALORITOU STREET

FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 HAMBURG RESENDAMM/JUNGFENSTIEG 3 MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 DUSSELDORF KOE-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE
BRUSSELS 52 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT PARIS 96 AVENUE D'IEA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL
GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLEBACHSTRASSE 25
ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING CHIYODA-KU HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET MANILA ALU. BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE, MAKATI RIZAL

ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHIYODA-KU HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET MANILA ALU. BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE, MAKATI, RIZAL
LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3419, MARACAIBO APARTADO 1343, ESTADO ZULIA PANAMA 200 VIA ESPANA, PANAMA CITY BUENOS AIRES SARMIENTO 309, 4 PISO
MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler May Raise Funds in Japan

Chrysler Corp. is working on a plan that might make it the first foreign company to raise funds in Japan in modern times. Chrysler is committed to invest about \$8 million this year in Mitsubishi Motors, a joint venture with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. It was learned that Chrysler is pursuing a plan to sell about one million of its shares in Japan to raise the funds required for the investment. No foreign corporation has been allowed by the Japanese government to sell either equity or debt in Japan in the memory of financing experts, although some development financing organizations, including the World Bank, have recently been allowed to tap the Japanese financing market.

Daimler, VW Seen Cooperating

Volkswagenwerk and Daimler-Benz are planning to cooperate in making small trucks and small buses, the West German news magazine *Der Spiegel* reports. The magazine says that under plans now being discussed secretly at top level, Daimler-Benz will allow VW a 50 percent interest in Hanomag-Henschel Fahrzeugwerke, a Daimler-Benz subsidiary primarily manufacturing smaller commercial vehicles. *Der Spiegel* says the talks resulted from the fact that VW has developed a new small truck. This, says *Der Spiegel*, caused anxiety among top Daimler-Benz men, who fear the new model will hurt their sales.

Bayer Regains Trademark Rights

Farbenfabriken Bayer has regained British rights to the Bayer Cross trademark from Sterling-Winthrop Group Ltd. Sterling Drug Inc.'s British subsidiary, Sterling, acquired the Bayer Cross trademark during World War I and again after World War II, when the Bayer complex was broken up by the Allies. For the past 17

years, Bayer has been in court throughout the world trying, with varying degrees of success, to regain the trademark. Sterling has succeeded in keeping the rights in the United States and in a number of other places. Bayer obtained its trademark in Britain in an out-of-court settlement, terms of which were not revealed.

Bosch Acquires Philco-Ford Unit

Robert Bosch, the West German electrical group, says it has acquired the Italian division of Philco-Ford Corp. of the United States. Philco-Ford, Milan, which is based in Bergamo, is mainly engaged in making washing machines and refrigerators. No financial details were disclosed.

Ikegai Iron Plans Payout Cut

Ikegai Iron Works, a leading Japanese manufacturer of machine tools, says it plans to cut its semi-annual dividend for the half-year term ended March 31 to 2 yen from 3 yen paid for both the preceding term and for a year earlier. The firm also predicts a possible dividend omission for the current term ending Sept. 30, 1972. Net profit for the March term is expected to total 65 million yen, down from 246 million yen in the September term and 470 million yen a year earlier, the company reports. Sales deterioration reflects a stagnation in capital equipment investments by Japanese industries, Ikegai adds.

ELF Confirms Lannemezan Gas Flow

The French state oil company ELF-Erap confirms it struck gas at its Lannemezan drilling in southwest France. The gas flow from a depth of 7,000 meters was around 50,000 cubic meters a day, ELF reports. It says experts are testing the sulphur content of the gas and a full evaluation of the find should be available in two or three days.

Montedison Loss Widens

MILAN, April 24 (AP-DJ)—Montedison, the giant Italian chemical group, had a net loss of 195.4 billion lire (\$33.6 million) last year compared with a net loss of 121.5 billion lire in 1970, a company reported today.

Montedison said the loss would be covered by special reserves and other funds and the final balance would result in no profit and no loss.

The company failed to pay a dividend in 1970 and no payout is expected for last year.

Montedison is a group of more than 900 subsidiaries and affiliates, and is effectively controlled

by the government through state holding companies.

The group said most of the 1971 loss resulted from adjustments among subsidiaries. These produced a net loss of 121.5 billion lire. A similar proportion of the 1970 losses were incurred in this way.

This weekend Montedison reported gross sales of \$2.6 billion lire in 1971, up 2.5 percent from 609.5 billion lire in 1970.

BSN Profit Rises

PARIS, April 24 (Reuters)—Boussous-Souchon Neuvesel (BSN) said today its profits rose 9 percent last year.

Earnings were 40.1 million francs (\$7.9 million), up from 36.8 million in 1970, while turnover rose 17.8 percent to 902 million francs from 842 million.

The glass and food products firm said it will raise its dividend to 31.50 francs from 26.50 francs.

FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 4th 1972 at 5.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1971 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1971.
3. Approval of directors' fees.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1971.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
6. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented. The Board of Directors.

Connally Irks Oil Nations By 'Warning'

BEDRUT, April 24 (UPI)—Oil countries are extremely disturbed by what they regard as a threat by the United States to intervene in the affairs of producing nations, oil sources said today.

U.S. Predicts Output Gains

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP)—A good year is predicted for most of the nation's manufacturing industries in the latest edition of the Commerce Department's U.S. Industrial Outlook 1972.

The department predicts that almost three-quarters of the 170 major manufacturing industries will show gains of 5 percent or more during 1972 and that half of them will achieve growth rates of at least 5 percent a year through 1980.

Among 36 industries expected to grow by rates between 10 and 30 percent in 1972 are machine tools, medical instruments, plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, steel mill products, aluminum, railroad and street cars, truck trailers, frozen fruits and vegetables and household appliances.

Housing Record

The department predicts that housing-related industries will do especially well in 1972 because of its forecast that housing starts will surpass last year's record.

Sales of seven manufacturing industries are expected to be unchanged or decline in 1972. These include aircraft and aircraft engines and engine parts, both expected to decline 7 percent, complete guided missiles and power boilers and nuclear reactors, both expected to drop 9 percent.

Among 39 nonmanufacturing activities covered in the 416-page book, the majority—25 of them—are expected to grow between 5 and 8 percent in 1972 and eight more expect gains of between 10 and 12 percent.

The survey said "the OPEC countries concerned with the participation issue were extremely disturbed" by Mr. Connally's statement.

Eurobonds in Japan

TOKYO, April 24 (Reuters)—Three securities firms received approval to sell Eurobonds privately in Japan, the Finance Ministry said today. Nikko Securities will offer General Cable Overseas NV bonds, while Nomura Securities and Yamaichi Securities will sell North American Rockwell and International Utilities Overseas Capital Corp. bonds respectively.

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U.S. Corporate Profits Show Strong Recovery

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT)—First-quarter corporate profits continued to show a strong recovery from the initial three months last year when the economy was emerging from a recession and the General Motors strike. Manufacturers' earnings have shown a gradual upturn, but have not reached the pre-recession peaks in the 1968 fourth quarter.

Net profits of 669 corporations amounted to \$3,583 billion in the first three months, up 12 percent from their \$3,181-billion returns in the year-earlier period, according to a First National City Bank survey today.

The first-quarter total this year was down 5 percent from the preceding three months, but the fourth quarter is generally the best one of the year.

Four out of every five corporations reporting so far have shown higher earnings than in the 1971 opening period. Profits of the 468 manufacturing concerns in the Citibank review aggregated \$2,111 billion, an increase of 18 percent from last year, but down 8 percent from the 1971 final quarter.

Of the 21 manufacturing industries tabulated only two—non-ferrous metals and petroleum—fell behind their earnings of a year ago. The aerospace companies showed an insignificant gain.

The best performance was made by the automotive industry where Chrysler, which tripled its earnings during the last year, dominated the figures. GM and Ford had not yet reported at the time the tabulation was completed.

Other outstanding increases were achieved by textiles, rubber, electrical equipment and electronics.

Connally Irks Oil Nations By 'Warning'

Machine Tool Orders Rise 72.5% in U.S.

March Level Highest Since October 1969

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT)—March orders for machine tools reached their highest level for any month since October, 1969, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported over the weekend.

The March total of \$117.7 million ran 37.3 percent higher than the February level and 72.5 percent above the total for March, 1971. The final figure for February showed orders of \$85.75 million, while orders for March, 1971, were \$68.3 million.

Orders for machine tools are considered an important indicator of future capital spending plans for all industry. The latest machine-tool figures come on the heels of new durable goods orders that were placed last Friday at \$24.56 billion, up 0.1 percent from the February level of \$24.31 billion.

The association pointed out that the \$86.15 million net new orders received by metal-cutting machine-tool builders were the highest received in any single month since June, 1969. Gains were shown in orders from both domestic and foreign customers.

The group added that orders for metal-cutting machines accounted for the entire monthly gain, rising \$3.1 percent over February in contrast with a decline of 13.6 percent in corresponding orders for metal-forming machine tools.

Total orders for all machine tools for the first quarter rose to \$274.2 million, up 51 percent over the like period of 1971. Domestic orders, at \$240.4 million, ran 58.3 percent higher, and foreign orders, at \$33.8 million, were up 10.6 percent.

Metal-cutting machine-tool orders for the quarter rose by 75.2 percent to \$208.1 million, while metal-forming machine-tool orders, at \$66.1 million, were up 53 percent.

The association reported that order backlog for metal-cutting machine tools rose to \$472.3 million at the end of March from \$434.4 million at the end of February. But, it added, the backlog declined during the month.

Industry shipments during the first quarter were \$215.5 million, or 22 percent behind the total of \$274.8 million in the like period of 1971.

Connally Irks Oil Nations By 'Warning'

Big Board Prices Slide To Broad, Sharp Loss

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT)—Stock prices gave ground today in the face of several unfavorable factors. The trading pace was restrained, however, as the

Wall Street analysts cited several fundamental factors in explaining the pullback in prices.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. First High Low Last Chg's

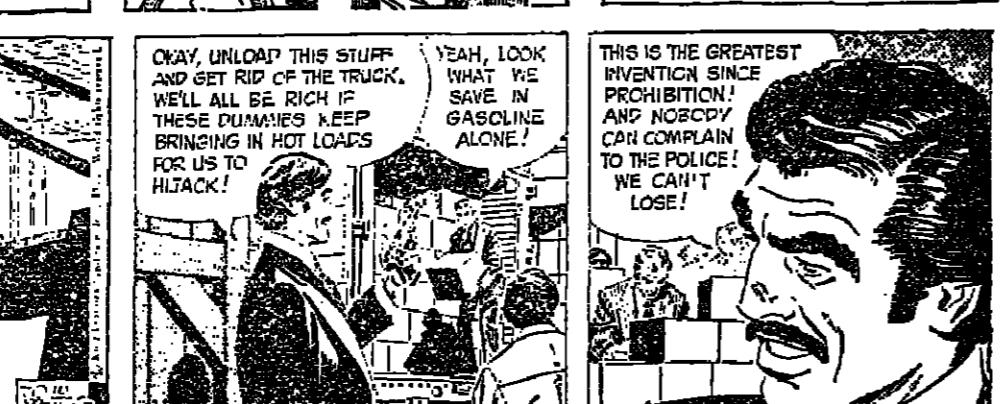
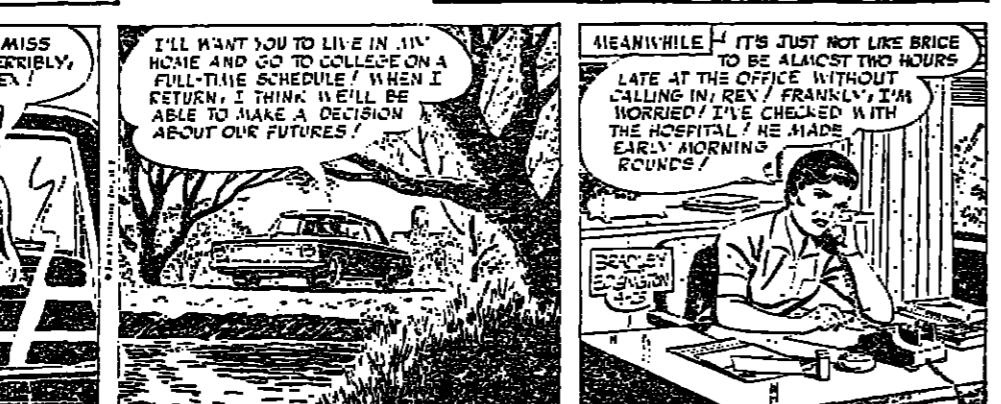
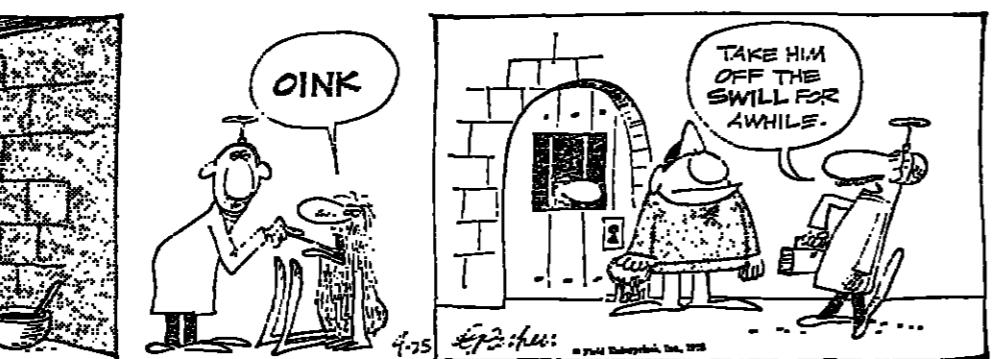
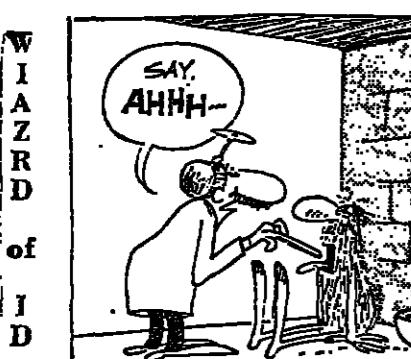
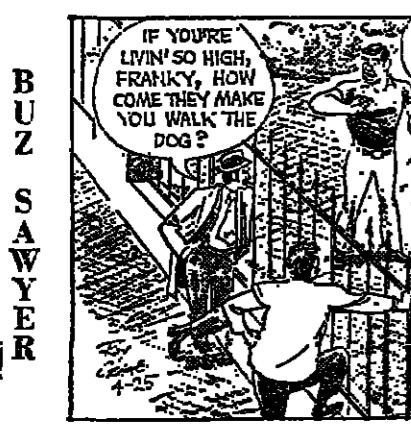
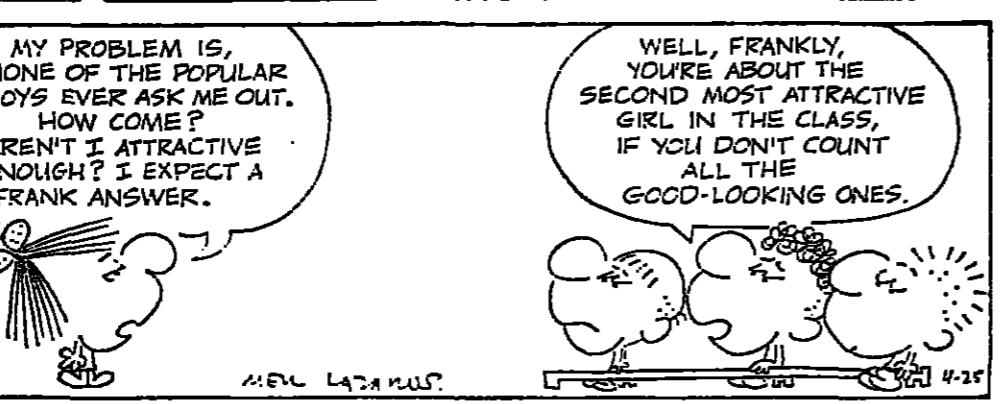
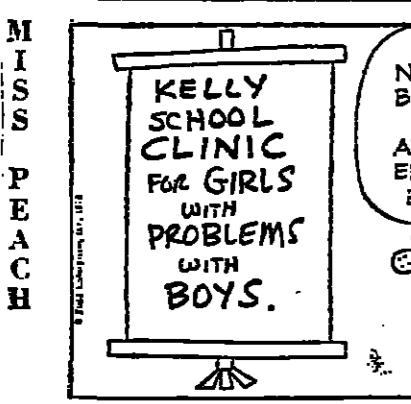
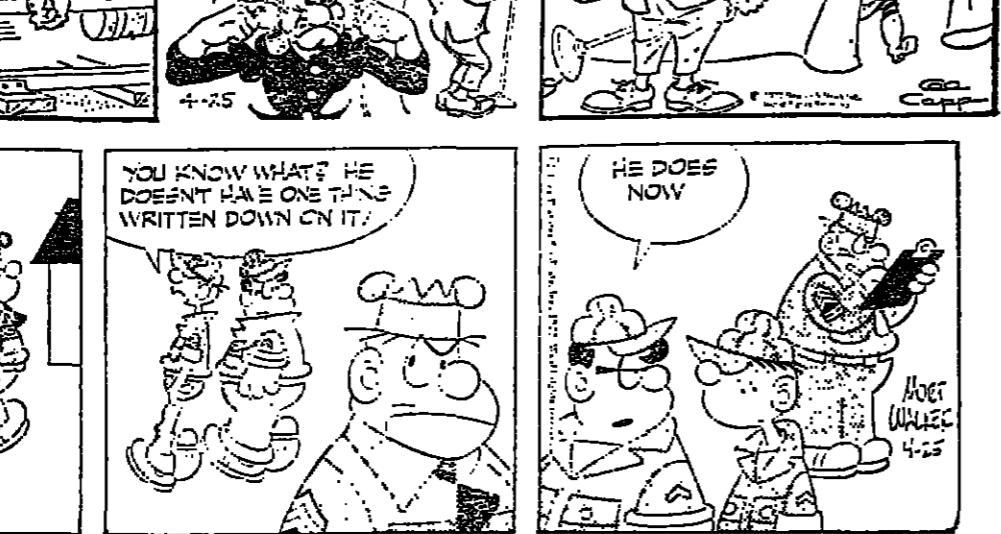
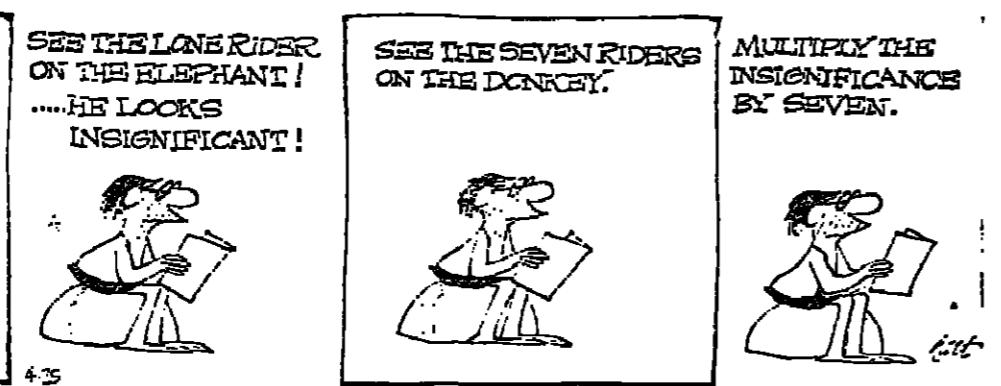
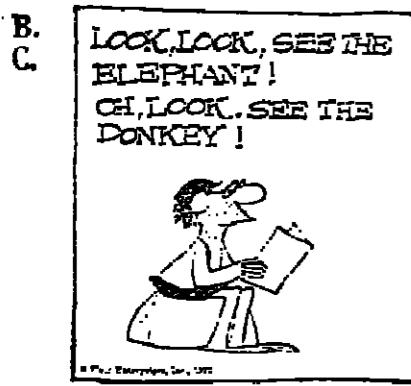
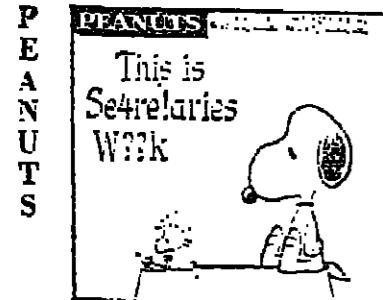
(Continued from preceding page.)

	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg's
26 202 Standard Co	205	202	1.00	20.50	20	205	208	202	205	-14
21 214 Vl Recy 1.00	12	11	0.00	1.00	12	12	12	11	12	-14
21 214 Vl Recy 2.00	22	21	2.00	2.00	22	22	22	21	22	-14
23 229 Vl Recy 2.50	11	10	2.50	2.50	11	11	11	10	11	-14
23 229 Vl Recy 3.00	23	22	3.00	2.50	23	23	23	22	23	-14
23 229 Vl Recy 3.50	23	22	3.50	2.50	23	23	23	22	23	-14
23 229 Vl Recy 4.00	24	23	4.00	3.00	24	24	24	23	24	-14
23 229 Vl Recy 4.50	24	23	4.50	3.00	24	24	24	23	24	-14
23 229 Vl Recy 5.00	24	23	5.00	3.00	24	24	24	23	24	-14
14 175 Relish Cr 2.00	27	26	1.00	1.00	27	27	27	26	27	-14
20 204 Relish El 2.00	10	10	1.00	1.00	10	10	10	10	10	-14
20 204 Relish El 2.50	22	21	2.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 3.00	22	21	3.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 3.50	22	21	3.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 4.00	22	21	4.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 4.50	22	21	4.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 5.00	22	21	5.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 5.50	22	21	5.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 6.00	22	21	6.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 6.50	22	21	6.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 7.00	22	21	7.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 7.50	22	21	7.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 8.00	22	21	8.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 8.50	22	21	8.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 9.00	22	21	9.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 9.50	22	21	9.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 10.00	22	21	10.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 10.50	22	21	10.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 11.00	22	21	11.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 11.50	22	21	11.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 12.00	22	21	12.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 12.50	22	21	12.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 13.00	22	21	13.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 13.50	22	21	13.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 14.00	22	21	14.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 14.50	22	21	14.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 15.00	22	21	15.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 15.50	22	21	15.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 16.00	22	21	16.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 16.50	22	21	16.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 17.00	22	21	17.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 17.50	22	21	17.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 18.00	22	21	18.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 18.50	22	21	18.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 19.00	22	21	19.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 19.50	22	21	19.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 20.00	22	21	20.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 20.50	22	21	20.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 21.00	22	21	21.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 21.50	22	21	21.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 22.00	22	21	22.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 22.50	22	21	22.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 23.00	22	21	23.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
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20 204 Relish El 24.00	22	21	24.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 24.50	22	21	24.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 25.00	22	21	25.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 25.50	22	21	25.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 26.00	22	21	26.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 26.50	22	21	26.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 27.00	22	21	27.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 27.50	22	21	27.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 28.00	22	21	28.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 28.50	22	21	28.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 29.00	22	21	29.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 29.50	22	21	29.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 30.00	22	21	30.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 30.50	22	21	30.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 31.00	22	21	31.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 31.50	22	21	31.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 32.00	22	21	32.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 32.50	22	21	32.50	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 33.00	22	21	33.00	2.50	22	22	22	21	22	-14
20 204 Relish El 33.50	22</td									

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 24, 1972

	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
INDUSTRIALS									
15833 Abitibi	87.4	83.5	85.1	+1.4	3255 Hudsons Bay	185.5	183.5	182.5	-1.0
15930 Aetekonds	15.2	14.5	14.5	-1.0	3256 Huron & Erie	32.5	32.5	32.5	+1.0
15930 Agric Ind	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3257 JAC Ltd	19.5	19.5	19.5	-0.1
15930 Aetekons A	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3258 Agric Ind	18.2	18.1	18.1	-0.1
4932 Aetekons B	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3259 Agric Ind	18.2	18.1	18.1	-0.1
935 Acrom Ry	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3260 Int'l Gas	4.15	3.95	3.95	+0.1
6500 Agric Ry C	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3261 Inv Grp A	9.15	9.15	9.15	-0.1
355 Aetekons C	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3262 Aetekons C	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons D	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3263 Aetekons D	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons E	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3264 Aetekons E	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons F	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3265 Aetekons F	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons G	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3266 Aetekons G	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons H	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3267 Aetekons H	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons I	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3268 Aetekons I	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons J	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3269 Aetekons J	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons K	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3270 Aetekons K	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons L	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3271 Aetekons L	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons M	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3272 Aetekons M	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons N	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3273 Aetekons N	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons O	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3274 Aetekons O	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons P	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3275 Aetekons P	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons Q	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3276 Aetekons Q	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons R	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3277 Aetekons R	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons S	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3278 Aetekons S	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons T	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3279 Aetekons T	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons U	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3280 Aetekons U	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons V	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3281 Aetekons V	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons W	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3282 Aetekons W	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons X	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3283 Aetekons X	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons Y	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3284 Aetekons Y	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons Z	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3285 Aetekons Z	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons AA	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3286 Aetekons AA	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons BB	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3287 Aetekons BB	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons CC	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3288 Aetekons CC	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons DD	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3289 Aetekons DD	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons EE	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3290 Aetekons EE	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons FF	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3291 Aetekons FF	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons GG	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3292 Aetekons GG	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons HH	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3293 Aetekons HH	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons II	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3294 Aetekons II	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons III	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3295 Aetekons III	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons IV	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3296 Aetekons IV	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons V	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3297 Aetekons V	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons VI	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3298 Aetekons VI	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons VII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3299 Aetekons VII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons VIII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3300 Aetekons VIII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons IX	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3301 Aetekons IX	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons X	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3302 Aetekons X	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XI	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3303 Aetekons XI	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3304 Aetekons XII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XIII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3305 Aetekons XIII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XIV	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3306 Aetekons XIV	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XV	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3307 Aetekons XV	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XVI	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3308 Aetekons XVI	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XVII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3309 Aetekons XVII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XVIII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3310 Aetekons XVIII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XVIX	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3311 Aetekons XVIX	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XX	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3312 Aetekons XX	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXI	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3313 Aetekons XXI	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3314 Aetekons XXII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXIII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3315 Aetekons XXIII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXIV	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3316 Aetekons XXIV	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXV	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3317 Aetekons XXV	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXVI	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3318 Aetekons XXVI	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXVII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3319 Aetekons XXVII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXVIII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3320 Aetekons XXVIII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXIX	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3321 Aetekons XXIX	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXX	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3322 Aetekons XXX	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXXI	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3323 Aetekons XXXI	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXXII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3324 Aetekons XXXII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXXIII	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3325 Aetekons XXXIII	3.85	3.85	3.85	-0.1
15930 Aetekons XXXIV	1.25	1.2	1.2	-0.1	3326 Aetekons XXXIV	3.85</td			

**BOOKS****THE PROSELYTIZER**

By D. Keith Mano. Alfred A. Knopf. 271 pp. \$6.55.

Reviewed by Geoffrey Wolff

ACH year of the past four a novel has come from the criminally young D. Keith Mano. "The Proselytizer" on schedule, is his fifth. Mr. Mano's signature is characterized by an un-feministic partiality toward the grand moral conundrum (What does it all mean?) and prose that is sometimes mannered, sometimes strained beyond its inherent strength, always fully written, bold, inventive. He is one of the few self-confessed Christian novelists among us, a man willing to collide with The Good Book on matters of grace, immortality, the Fall and salvation.

Mr. Mano's previous novel, "The Death and Life of Harry Goth," is a remarkable creation in its own right, and the best preparation for his current effort. Harry Goth is slow-witted and clumsy. He has failed, unexpectedly, at everything. Yet he is one of recent fiction's darlings, a character who sticks to the memory, a legend in his own pages. We know after a few moments in his company that we are privileged to be present at the creation of a man of consummate decency. He is hedged, like us. He stumbles. He is afraid. He is dying. "Six months to live," he said, but what could that mean to Harry Goth, who had let whole years go by unchallenged, to whom last Thursday was now a dark and sovereign mystery? He tries to surrender to despair, and cannot. He is one of life's lovers, an odd creature.

Harry Goth's novel is marred here and there, by creatures of a far more common kind of oddness. Mr. Mano, for the sake of his prose, loves those mutilated and misbegotten grotesques on call at penny wagers from The Black Comedians' Theatrical Agency. For the sake of bet-your-life metaphors, zanies abound, and dance all the Gothic steps: but Mr. Mano's special weakness is for fat, for the grossly self-deformed. His obese characters serve as fitting analogues for this novelist's own conspicuous appetites. Just a little too much is just enough for Mr. Mano. Not for his peace and quiet, the ordinary. He cherishes crisis, calamity and farce; he drives at full throttle, straight pipes.

Trouble is, "The Proselytizer" abounds in pyrotechnics but has no self-righting moment, has no Harry Goth. The foreground character of Mr. Mano's previous novel travels through a ruined land populated by freaks and criminals to find his way to understanding and balance and measure and acceptance. The foreground character of "The Proselytizer" is himself deranged. His aberrant behavior is of clinical interest, but of no moral or intellectual utility.

Kris Lane seduces women who are physically unattractive or pathologically blighted. He then causes them to be baptized in the Church of the Resurrection, a building originally fashioned as the monkey house of a local zoo. Kris Lane is rich and powerful. His money rolls in from the persuasive power of his voice on television commercials. His power derives from his relentless perversion. He raises a giant, illuminated cross in his

Geoffrey Wolff, books editor of *Newsweek* and author of a novel, "Bad Debt."

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Weeks

Last Week's

Week List

Fiction

This Week

Last Week's

Week List

1 The Winds of War ...

2 The Word ...

3 The Exorcist ...

4 Wheels ...

5 The Assassins ...

6 The Devil ...

7 The Blue Knight ...

8 The Black Robbin ...

9 The White ...

10 Monday the Rabbit Took Off ...

11 Karmel ...

12 General ...

13 The Game of the Foxes ...

14 Farago ...

15 The Doctor and Franklin ...

16 Leah ...

17 The Defense Never Rests ...

18 Bailey with Arouses ...

19 Tracy and Hepburn ...

20 The Man in the Moon ...

21 The Moon's a Balloon ...

22 The Double-Cross System ...

23 Bring Me a Unicorn ...

24 Lambeth ...

25 A World Beyond ...

26 Monty ...

27 The Wonders of Summer ...

28 Kahn ...

29 These statistics are for the

ended April 23.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Infated mattress	51 Garry or Terry
2 Examples	52 Of blood
3 Like a camera support	54 Madeline
16 In no way	56 Alaskan cape
17 Decrees	57 Special cutting
18 Like a camera	58 Book
19 Minor spasm	59 Copies
20 Scottish resort	61 Seed
22 Adriatic port	62 Abuse
23 Siamese coins	64 Spacecraft
25 Slav.	66 Black
27 One of the Beatles	67 Unkeyed, in
28 Bettor's choice	68 Certain
30 Gush	69 Material
32 — la vie.	70 Bent over
33 French star	71 Grand Central
35 Ages	72 For one
37 Readers of Alcott	73 In a sluggish manner
38 Companions	74 Henry sounds
43 Swell	75 Sorceress
44 Combine	76 Earhart
45 Roughen	77 Weapon
49 Since, once	78 Dance
	79 Hurricane of 1961
	80 French painter
	82 Window in a habit
	83 Bristle, Prefix
	84 Supped
	85 24 blue hrs.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THOSE WERE THE GOOD OL' DAYS, HUH, MRS. WILSON?"

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

By HENRI ARNOLD and BORIS LEFF

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIVIG

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Print the Jumble words here.

KNAWE

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HERTHS

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WEARLY

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AN

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Print the Jumble words here.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: RATE VALUE SKEWER BLEACH

Answers: Might be straining to do a job — A SIEVE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15						16							
17						18							
19			20		21					22			
23		24	25						26		27		
28		29	30					31	32				
33		34	35					36					
37		38						39	40	41	42		
45	46	47	48	49				50	51				
52		53	54					55	56				
57		58	59					60	61				
62		63	64					65		</td			

N.Y. in 1st NHL Final Since 1950

Rangers Humble Black Hawks To Take Series in 4 Straight

By Gerald Eikenazi

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI)—The New York Rangers advanced to the championship round of the Stanley Cup last night with a powerful, clever and unassuming 5-3 trouncing of the Chicago Black Hawks. A remarkable number of users at the end of the game—Madison Square Garden—underlined the fact that the Rangers had reached the final of the national Hockey League post-season tournament for the first time since 1950.

In scoring a four-game sweep

against Chicago, the error-free style that had brought them victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the first round continued.

"You could say lots of things about this series," said the Black Hawks' driving spirit, Bobby Hull. "But the Rangers played better than us. That's all it was."

Last Night

Only a few of the 17,500 fans had ever seen a Ranger club take a Cup series in New York. The last time it happened was

1940.

The New Yorkers started disposing of the last vestiges of negative playoff statistics just 12 seconds after Hull opened the scoring last night at the 5-minute-37-second mark. The burly left wing tallied against Gilles Villemure while Chicago was short-handed. It is the type of score that can deflate a club.

But Phil Goyette, who was a customs broker in Montreal before Eddie Francis lured him out of retirement, quickly tied the score as the puck sailed under Tony Esposito's right shoulder.

It was the worst of birthdays

for the Hawks' goalie, who turned 29 yesterday. Bobby Rousseau, another Francis acquisition, picked up his second point of a 4-point night by taking Rod Gilbert's pass and scoring at 15:32.

The Hawks went nowhere. They didn't have the time to get a charge formed. The Rangers virtually toyed with them, rolling in like a tide.

Gilbert Scores

Gilbert made it 3-1 in the second session, but Pat Stapleton took the Rangers' edge to 3-2. Villemure, an almost forgotten man (he was, after all, the East Division's second-team all-star game this year), gave the Hawks nothing else.

Vic Hadfield punched home Rod

Gilbert's rebound and Gene Carr gave the Rangers a 5-2 margin by the period's end. Carr, the eager, skittish rookie, hadn't scored in 32 games.

In the final session, Rousseau scored again and all that remained was for time to run out. The Hawks, pressured constantly, were embarrassed with one broken play following another.

The New Yorkers, who posted

their first four-game sweep in history, now have a few days off.

If the Boston Bruins sweep their

semifinal series in St. Louis to-

night, the series will begin Thursday, with the first two games at Bos-

ton.

The Hawks' goalies, who have

noted that the last two games

were the best of their lives, will

have to be on their toes.

Their next assignment is to

face the Rangers in the final

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